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THE COINS OF THE DANISH KINGS OF IRELAND.

HIBERNO-DANISH SERIES.

By BERNARD ROTH, F.S.A.

 HARLES HALIDAY¹ says:—

"It must surprise those who examine the history of Ireland that so little appears known respecting the social position of those Scandinavians who under the common name of Ostmen or of Danes, occupied our principal seaports from the ninth to the twelfth century, and that even local historians are silent respecting the civil and religious institutions, the works and monumental remains of a people, who not only inhabited and ruled over Dublin for more than three hundred years, but who, if not the founders of the city, were unquestionably the cause of its metropolitan supremacy . . . not only is there no Irish record of a 'City of Dublin' before the ninth century, but before that period there is no record that the place where the city now stands was a place of any importance . . . it is manifest that Henry II. made Dublin the metropolis of his royalty . . . because it was the principal city of the Ostmen he had conquered, and over whose subjugated territories he did claim to exercise regal privileges . . . The Ostmen who founded the Kingdom of Dublin in A.D. 852 [held a] high position among surrounding nations, and so far from being a mere band of pirates who only constructed a fortress as a receptacle for plunder, and who left no monuments which could indicate that either religion or legislation existed among them . . . were colonists, who settled in the land they invaded, and Pagan and barbarian as they were, their religion was less idolatrous their civil institutions not less perfect and their laws more consonant with human freedom, than the religion, institutions and laws of those civilised Romans who invaded Britain . . . Anlaf Cuaran, King of Dublin, was succeeded by his son Sihtric, who endowed Christ Church, Dublin, in 1038, and who is generally described as Sihtric III."

¹ *The Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin*, 2nd Edition, Dublin and London, 1884.

The above extract is sufficient to show that Charles Haliday was an able writer, but, unfortunately, there is not a single reference to the Scandinavian coinage of Ireland in the 300 pages of his interesting book. Although the earliest reference to the Hiberno-Danish coinage is given in Ware's *De Hibernis et Antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones* published in 1654 [see coin No. 218 in this paper], and several Hiberno-Danish coins are described in the Second Edition of William Camden's *Britannia* published in 1722, the first serious attempt to describe this coinage is found in Simon's *Essay on Irish Coins*. James Simon of Dublin, merchant, F.R.S., published *An Essay towards a Historical Account of Irish Coins* in 1749 at Dublin, which was reprinted by anonymous editors in 1810 with the addition of a Supplement "begun by the late ingenious Mr. Snelling and completed and published in London after his death in the year 1767." Less than 10 of the 180 pages of print in this quarto volume, are devoted to a description of the coins of the Danish kings of Dublin, etc. These are illustrated by 37 coins on Plates I and II, 6 coins on Plate VII, 12 coins on Snelling's first additional plate, 24 coins on Duane's plate and 9 coins on the Editors' additional plate, viz., 88 coins altogether. Many of the coins figured only differ in the legends, and others, again, are either purely English or Danish so that scarcely 50 different varieties of the Hiberno-Danish series are given. The coins are described in the most haphazard sequence which renders it difficult to find any given specimen. In addition, many of the figures are copies of illustrations in earlier works, thus—

"The coins Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in my first plate are taken from Sir James Ware [see above] and Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21 from the same plate are taken from Camden's last edition." Simon writes, "The pieces Nos. 12, 22, 23, 24, Plate I, and Nos. 31, 32, 33, 36 and 37, Plate II, and Nos. 162, 163, 164, 165, 166 and 167, Plate VIII, I have by me, but must own that the letters are so defaced or so unusual that I am not able to find out what they are, nor what prince they belong to: and the letters appear to have been mostly strokes like so many 1111, etc., I presume that the inscriptions on these coins were written in that occult manner called *Ogham Crabh* by the Irish Antiquarians (Ware's *Antiq.*, 1704, pp. 19, 20.). From the armed head on No. 31,

I should assign it to Brian-Boruma, who as he was a great warrior, might very properly be represented in armour on his coins."

Snelling in his Supplement to *Simon* which has three plates, writes—

"Since the publication of Mr. Simon's work on the monies of the Kingdom of Ireland which was in the year 1749, several coins of that country have occurred to us, not mentioned by that ingenious author, therefore highly probable were never seen by him, these we have put together in two plates, to which are joined another of Mr. Duran's of their most ancient coins . . . Of this ancient sort are also those in our first plate from Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive, many of which have strait strokes instead of letters and those few which have had letters are obliterated: the only observation we shall make on them, is the barbarous and rude manner in which they have attempted to copy the Saxon and English coins of that age."

And he proceeds to give examples of Hiberno-Danish coins which are more or less imitations of coins of William I. and William II. I quote again from Snelling's supplement—

"If we except the pieces of Sihtric and a few more, none of these ancient coins which have inscriptions on them, are now understood, although there are many very fair and the letters distinct, but badly formed, yet no word is to be made from them that will help us to the name of King, moneyer or place of mintage."

In the explanation of the Editors' additional plate to *Simon*, we find—

"It has been asserted by an elegant writer (J. Pinkerton) that these ancient coins found in Ireland, with rude strokes round them, were fabricated by men too ignorant to be capable of reading or forming letters. No. 8  however, shows his mistake, for the artist who graved this coin could form letters perfectly well, though round one side, he has put nothing but rude strokes — on the obverse the letters are very legible, and are IHFRZREX —probably Iharus or Ivarus: the reverse has the cross as usual, but surrounded by crooked strokes; the workmanship is rather neat for that time: if this be a coin of Ivar, it is certainly one of the earliest inscribed coins that has yet occurred in the Irish series. Ware dates the arrival of Anlaf, Sihtric and Ivar in Ireland, A.D. 853."

AR.

Later on, it will be seen that this coin is derived from one of

Æthelred II., who only began to reign in A.D. 979, some 126 years after the date quoted.

The only other important work on the Hiberno-Danish coinage is by John Lindsay, barrister-at-law, and was published in 1839 at Cork. It is entitled *A View of the Coinage of Ireland from the Invasion of the Danes to the Reign of George IV.* In his preface we read—

“The Hiberno-Danish [coins], however, seem to require a far closer investigation than they have hitherto received, and the large hoards of them discovered during the last 20 years may naturally be supposed to facilitate such investigation; the subject is, however, still one of extreme difficulty, requiring the deepest attention to those coins, and the closest comparison of them with the contemporary ones of England and Denmark and Norway, together with such a knowledge of the names, order of succession, and dates of the reigns of the Hiberno-Danish princes, as the confused and often contradictory records of those times have handed down to us.”

Lindsay devotes 25 of the 143 pages of his book to the Hiberno-Danish series, and he illustrates it by 72 figures in Plates I, II and III, with an additional 67 figures in the Supplement, Plates I, II, III and V. Although some attempt is made to classify the coins according to the supposed chronology of the various Hiberno-Danish kings, to whom he attributes them, many of the figures are repetitions of the same varieties, with slight differences only in the legends, so that it would be difficult to separate 60 really different types in his plates. The following extracts will give some idea of his method of classification:—

“We shall begin with the Hiberno-Danish, as having every appearance of being the most ancient; which class of these coins was first minted is a matter by no means easy to ascertain. Those with intelligible legends, for the most part, bear the names of Sihtric and Ifars, by far the great portion the former; but the number of princes who have borne these names and the consequent difficulty of appropriating their coins renders the chronological arrangement of them exceedingly difficult; nor will it be possible for us, in any degree, to see our way through the obscurity of this subject without a close investigation of the names and succession of the Hiberno-Danish princes for which purpose a table, carefully compiled from the

most authentic materials, which the scanty and in many instances contradictory annals of these times afford, is here presented to the reader.

“The succession of the Danish Kings of Dublin:—

	A.D.		A.D.
Aulaf I. ...	853	Sihtric III. (restored) ...	994
Ifars I. ...	870	Anlaf V. ...	1029
Osternus ...	872	Sihtric IV. ...	1034
Godfred I. ...	875	Anlaf VI. ...	1041
Sihtric I. ...	893	Ifars III. about ...	1050
“ II. ...	896	Eachmargach ...	1054
Regnald I. ...	919	Maelnambo ...	1064
Godfred II. ...	920	Godred Crovan ...	1066
Anlaf II. ...	934	Godfred V. Merenach ...	1076
Blacar ...	941	Gilalve ...	1094
Godfred III. ...	948	Torfin ...	1109
Anlaf III. ...	954	Regnald III. ...	1125
Godfred IV. ...	960	Godfred VI. ...	1147
Anlaf IV. ...	962	Oicterus ...	1147
Regnald II.	Broder ...	1149
Glumiarand ...	981	Askel ...	1159
Sihtric III. ...	989	Roderick ...	1171 to 1200
Ifars II. ...	993		

“The succession of the Danish Princes of Waterford:—

	A.D.		A.D.
Sihtric I. ...	853	Regnald I. ...	1000
After him we have no account of the Waterford princes until		Sihtric II. ...	1020
Ifars ...	983	Regnald II. ...	1023
		Commuanus ...	1036

“The accounts of the Danish Princes of Limerick are still more scanty and uncertain; the first king, it appears, was—

	A.D.	
Ifars I. ...	853	King of Dublin in 870.
“ II. died	940	
Olfur slain	942	
Harold, son of Ifars, slain		
Magnus slain	968	

HR
3r.

“An examination of the rude and imperfect legends on the Danish [sic] coins will enable us, without much difficulty, to trace the names of Anlaf, Sihtric, Ifars and Regnald ; but there being several princes of each of these names, not only in Dublin but even Waterford and Limerick, it becomes a matter of extreme difficulty to appropriate them . . . The first Danish prince of Dublin was Anlaf, but as I have no coins which appear likely to belong to him, I shall proceed to notice certain coins which I am strongly inclined to think belong to his brother Ifars or Imar I., who was at first King of Limerick, but at the death of his brother Anlaf in 870, King of the Danes of all Ireland. The coins bearing the name of IFARZ or IHFRZ, published by Simon No. 34, Duane No. 24 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, and the Editors to Simon's Plate No. 8 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ have been generally assigned to this prince, but their extreme resemblance to the coins of Sihtric III., who began to reign in 989, renders it nearly certain that they do not belong to him but to Ifars II., who expelled Sihtric [III.] from Dublin in 993, and was himself expelled by Sihtric in the following year. The coins, however, which appear to be likely to have been struck by the first Ifars . . . are now given in Plate I, Nos. 1 and 2 of the work [see coins Nos. 165, 166 and 167, Plate VII] . . . they would seem to bear on *each* side of the head the characters HWIF or HWIC turned towards the head ; the remainder of the legend bears the letters NND, also repeated ; the latter part occurs on many Hiberno-Danish coins and is supposed to stand for Normannorum Dyflin or Normanorum Dominus ; the characters HWIF would seem to stand for IMAR or IMFAR, or if the word be read IME for IMAR. EVNVNE, but I confess I would, on this evidence, have hardly ventured to assign these coins to Imar, had I not discovered on a numerous class of Anglo-Saxon skeattas a similar legend and a similar type.”

Any numismatist who will take the trouble to compare these two series of coins will recognise the absurdity of Lindsay's attributions. He then proceeds to assign with just as little reason “one coin in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's” to Anlaf IV., A.D. 962, although he admits “the possibility of its being struck by Anlaf V., A.D. 1029.” Coming to Sihtric III., A.D. 989, Lindsay says—

“They present only four different types. The *first*, and the most common, bears on the obverse the king's head with Irish helmet ; reverse, a long double cross, generally with a pellet in each angle ;

¹ By “Irish helmet” is apparently meant the coiffure with pellets at the end of each line representing the hair.

some of this type bear legends, rude and sometimes almost unintelligible, while others have them perfect. The prince's name and title as King of Dublin are found on the obverse; the reverse bears the moneyer's name and place of mintage, generally DYFLI; but on some we find LVNI, RINI, EGMI, IERN, and probably the names of some other places not intelligible to us. The well executed coins of this type usually weigh from 21 to 23 grains [see coins No. 35, etc., Plate II]; the ruder ones only from 10 to 18 grains; a few of this latter description bear, in two angles of the cross and sometimes only in one, a rude figure supposed by some to be a hand, but this figure, although very common on Hiberno-Danish coins, is very seldom found on the coins of Sihtric [III.]”

It is a remarkable fact that amongst the many hundreds of Hiberno-Danish coins which I have examined, I have never come across a single specimen with one or two so-called hands on the reverse, which had at the same time a definite SIHTRE legend or anything approaching it on the obverse. This is confirmed by Lindsay's list of coins of Sihtric III. with one or two hands on the reverse, of which he gives nine readings on his Table 4; each of the nine obverse legends commencing with t, n or w and not one with s or z. This equally applies to the coins of Sihtric III. in Simon's work—

“ The *second* type of this King has his head bare with a sceptre; and on the reverse, a short double cross with the letters CRVX in the angles. The coins are neatly executed but the legends in general rude; the most perfect bearing the legend ZITIR. DIFL MEORVM., the last word being contracted as we find on English coins of Ethelred [see coin No. 9, Plate I]. . . . The *third* type of this prince bears the King's head with a perfect helmet: reverse a long double cross with a hand in one quarter. Of this type I have never seen a specimen and the only one published is, I believe, that given in Ledwich¹ No. 7. There is a possibility that this coin may belong to Sihtric IV. The *fourth* type bears the King's head with a sort of cap, reverse a small cross like that on the coin of Edward the Martyr and some of those of Ethelred. This type is also extremely rare, specimens are published in Simon, No. 20, and Ledwich¹, Nos. 11 and 12 [see coin No. 1, Plate I].”

Lindsay goes on to attribute, without the slightest justification,

¹ *Antiquities of Ireland*, by Edward Ledwich, LL.D., 2nd Edition, Dublin, 1804, pp. 211-227.

various coins with illegible or unintelligible legends to 1fars II., 993, Anlaf V., 1029, and Sihtric IV., 1034. To Anlaf VI. he gives two coins which are really Danish of King Svend Estridsen [see coins Nos. 239 and 240, Plate X]. He refers as follows to the coins bearing the names of Ethelred and Cnut with Dublin as the place of mintage :—

“ Various conjectures have been offered as to how these coins came to be minted in Ireland ; no evidence however appears of these Kings having possessed any part of Ireland, or of their having received any tribute from it, a circumstance particularly improbable during the reign of Ethelred. The supposition that part of the contributions levied by the Danes might have been sent to Dublin and there minted by moneymen of Ethelred, is more probable, but has still nothing more than conjecture to support it ; whilst the probability of this supposition is greatly weakened by the coins of Cnut bearing the name of Dublin, to which the same reasoning could not possibly be applied.”

Professor Otto Alcenius of Helsingfors University, Finland, in his interesting monograph, *On Four Finds of Anglo-Saxon Coins in Finland*, 1894–1897, discusses this same question as follows :—

“ The English coins are usually accompanied by some Irish coins entirely of English type (usually Ethelred), but the legend on the obverse has the name SIHTRIE, (King of Dublin 989–1029). The reverse has either the name of a mint-master and an Irish town (usually :—FÆRMIN MO DYFLI) or is copied without or with slight alteration from English coins, with the names of English mint-masters and English towns. The usual explanation that King Sihtric struck coins in some ten English towns widely separated does not seem acceptable ; on the other hand, it seems likely that in Ireland, the common English coins were copied, only altering the name of the King and leaving the reverse unaltered. We can explain in the same way, those coins which, with the name of Ethelred or Canute, have the legend FÆREMIN MO DYFLI or something similar on the reverse ; as neither of these Kings could have had mint-masters in Ireland, which did not belong to England at that time. The obverse of the English coin has been kept unaltered, but the inscription on the reverse has been altered by the Irish mint-master. Hildebrand attributed these coins to the English series . . . amongst these coins of Sihtric (found in Finland) there is one which has not been found in Sweden, and it has a new mint-master’s name, and a new name of a town as far as Ireland is concerned ; it has on the reverse ÆLFSTAI M9O TOCA ; as we know that

this specimen is copied from Ethelred's coinage, we looked up Hildebrand's book and found No. 3836 with almost exactly the same inscription: the only difference being that the names were correctly given viz. **ÆLFSTAN** who was mint-master at **TOTA**, that is the English town **TOTANÆS** now Totness."

Lindsay's book concludes with an account of some of the principal hoards of coins discovered in Ireland within the then last few years, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"In 1833 a parcel of Hiberno-Danish coins were found near Limerick, the number, I was informed, was about 107 or 108, six of them are given in the plates of this work, viz., Plate II, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 47, and supplement Plate II, No. 42 [see coins Nos. 151, 152 and 153, Plate VII], and I believe the greater part of the parcel were similar. 1837: in the spring of this year, a large hoard of silver coins was dug up at Dunbrody Abbey, County Wexford; they consisted of between 1,000 and 1,100 Anglo-Saxon coins, mostly of the Confessor, but including three or four of Harthaenut and several of Harold I.; besides the Anglo-Saxon, the hoard consisted of from 200 to 300 Hiberno-Danish coins of the 11th century of various types, but mostly of the common Irish one. . . . In addition to the discoveries just mentioned, I have also noticed the following, the date or particulars of which I was not able to ascertain: a large parcel of coins of Sihtric III, and the Irish imitations of the coins of Ethelred, were found a few years since [before 1839] at Clondalkin, County Dublin: they were of that class which bears the word **CRVX** in the angles of a short double cross on the reverse: most of the varieties of this hoard will be found in Plates I and III of this work; few of these coins were known until this discovery [see Coins Nos. 9 to 15, Plate I]. In Donough Henry Parish, County Tyrone, was found in a bag, a small chalice full of silver coins of the Danish Princes, many of which are now in the collection of R. C. Ankettel, Esq."

From this short summary of the labours of Simon and Lindsay it will be easily understood how practically impossible it is to follow these authors in their classification and attribution of Hiberno-Danish coins. I have grave doubts whether the beautifully executed and apparently earliest issued coins which have been attributed to Sihtric III, really belong to that King: there is scarcely any proof at all: all we can say is that well executed silver pennies which are almost facsimiles of the

coins of Æthelred II., who reigned between A.D. 979 and 1016, bear the name of SIHTRIC; and that a King Sihtric, who has been dubbed Sihtric III. in modern times, reigned in Dublin from 989 to 1029, and that it is possible he may have employed English moneyers in Dublin to issue these coins. Dr. Aquilla Smith, in his article, *The Human Hand on Hiberno-Danish coins*, published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. iii, Series III, 1883, wrote—

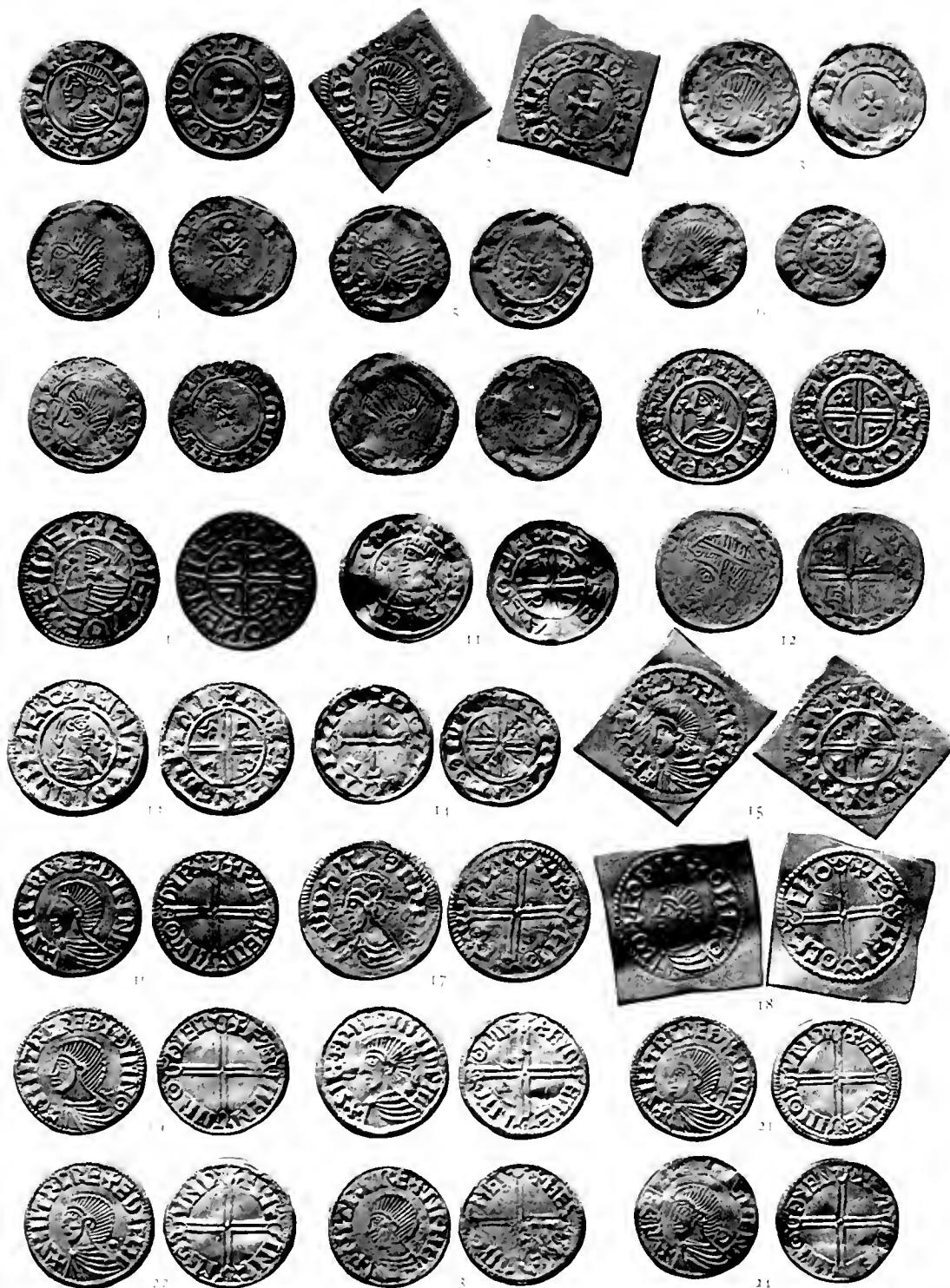
“The workmanship of Sihtric’s coins is superior to all others, and the intelligible legends on them furnish the only complete evidence of the coinage of money in Dublin by a Hiberno-Danish King. . . . Not one of the coins represented in the accompanying plate (ten coins with the symbol hand) can be appropriated with certainty or even probability to any person or place of mintage, nor can its place in the chronological series be fixed with precision. Sihtric III. King of Dublin A.D. 989 to 1029 is the only King whose coins are known with certainty.¹ The chief guide for the chronological arrangement of all Hiberno-Danish coins after his time must be the consideration of the varieties and analogies of types, when legends are unintelligible and when straight lines are substituted for letters.”

I regret that we are still at the same stage of uncertainty, perhaps more so than twenty-eight years ago when Dr. Aquilla Smith wrote his paper. We can only say that Hiberno-Danish coins are based on more or less servile imitations of the English series from the reign of Æthelred II. to that of William II., a period of 121 years, and of the Danish series during the later portion of this period.

I have given in the plates an illustration of nearly every variety I have been fortunate enough to examine, and of which I have obtained casts, and the classification has been based as far as possible on the different types of Æthelred II. and his successors. Æthelred II. began his reign in A.D. 979, was deposed A.D. 1013, restored A.D. 1014, and died A.D. 1016. The 243 varieties have been grouped for convenience of reference into 53 classes.

In the following list the numbers of the coins correspond with those of the plates so that the references need not be repeated.

¹ I do not accept this statement.



HIBERNO DANISH COINS.

CLASS I. COINS 1 TO 8 OF PLATE I.

Type of Æthelred II. *British Museum Catalogue*, Anglo-Saxon Series, vol. ii, Type 1, Hildebrand, Type A.

No. 1. *Obverse*.—Bust to left, diademed with two tassels behind the head. Around, inscription between two circles; \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFLH.

Reverse.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles; \oplus EOLBRANDMO \oplus H. Weight, 17.5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with *Simon*, Plate II, 26, and *Ledwich*, 11 and 12.

A second specimen in my collection has the following legend:

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFLIM.

Reverse.— \oplus ÐGDO \oplus NOLVNDR: Weight, 16 grs.

A third specimen in the British Museum reads:

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFLNMO

Reverse.— \oplus ÆLFRE'L NMODYFLIN Weight, 20.4 grs.

Hildebrand gives in his *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, Stockholm, 1881, the following similar Hiberno-Danish coins:

1362. *Obverse*.— \oplus ÆDELRED RE \oplus ANGN

Reverse.— \oplus ÆLFELM MO DYFELI

363. *Obverse*.— \oplus ÆDELRED RE \oplus ANGN

Reverse.— \oplus ÆLFELN MO DIIFLIINE

364. *Obverse*.— \oplus EDELRED RE \oplus ANG

Reverse.— \oplus ÆLFELN MO DYFLIMED

365. *Obverse*.— \oplus EDELRED RE \oplus ANG

Reverse.— \oplus ÆLFELN MO DYFLIMO

366. *Obverse*.— \oplus EDELRED RE \oplus ANGI

Reverse.— \oplus ÆLFELN MO DYFLIMO

379. *Obverse*.— \oplus ÆDELRED RE \oplus ANGN

Reverse.— \oplus MDREMIN MO DIFLN

380. *Obverse*.— \oplus ÆDELRED RE \oplus ANGN

Reverse.— \oplus NDREMIN MO DYFL

381. *Obverse*.— \oplus ÆDELRED RE \oplus ANGM

Reverse.— \oplus NDREMIN MO DIFLN

¹ The number of each coin in Hildebrand is given for convenience of reference.

382. *Obverse.*—† ÆDELRED REX AN
Reverse.—† RINGVLF M·O DYF

2. *Obverse.*—† ÆHITRE RE† DYFLM
Reverse.—† ÆLEFELN MO DYFLIM

3. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRC RE† DYEL
Reverse.—† ÆLFELM MO ÐYFELI

4. *Obverse.*—† SIHTC RE† DYFL
Reverse.—† ÆLFELN MO DYFELH

5. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRC RE† DYFLNR
Reverse.—† ÆLFELNMO DYFLIMO

6. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRC RE† DYFLNR
Reverse.—† ÆLFELN MO DYFLNMO

9. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLI
Reverse.—† ÆLIELM MO DYFLNM

14. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRC RE† DIFLMN
Reverse.—† FÆNIREMIN MO DYFLI

25. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLNM
Reverse.—† FÆREMIN MO DYFLI

26. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLNMI
Reverse.—† FÆREMIN MO DYFLIN

27. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLMNIO
Reverse.—† FÆREMIN MO DYFLM

63. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRC RE† DIFLMNIO
Reverse.—† FIERMIN MO DYFLN

66. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLNMO
Reverse.—† NDREMIN MO DYFLN

67. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLO
Reverse.—† NDREMIGLN MO DYFLI

68. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLM
Reverse.—† NDREMINMOYFLIN

70. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLMI
Reverse.—† NDREMIOELNM DYFLIO

71. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLNM
Reverse.—† NDREN M·ODYFLGIS

75. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLHM
Reverse.—† OSGOT M·OEOORENV

77. *Obverse.*—† ZIHTRCRE† DYFLM
Reverse.—† PVLSIGEMO LEGICES

80. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLNMO
Reverse.—† DGDOAN OLVDI

81. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE† DYFLHM
Reverse.—† DGDOAN OLVNDR

83. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡DYFLNM
Reverse.—‡ DGDOANOLVNDRIH

84. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLNMO
Reverse.—‡ DGDOANO LVN DYFLI

85. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRE RE‡ DYFLNM
Reverse.—‡ DGOAN OLVHDRN

88. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡DYFLN
Reverse.—‡ SIHLODIL MIEGMI

96. *Obverse.*—‡ NHTRE RE‡
Reverse.—‡ GODERE MOSTANFO

No. 2. Although this coin is on a square flan, it is a copy of the *British Museum Catalogue*, Ethelred II., Type I, var. e; Hildebrand's Type A, var. f. *Obverse.*—Bust to left dividing legend, hair represented by straight lines ending in pellets without diadem; or in the picturesque language of Dr. Ledwich, "Mr. Simon calls this helmet a crown: it has every appearance of armour for the head; it consists of a number of rays, standing like porcupine's quills and pointed with pearls." *Reverse.*—Small cross pattée; around, inscription between two circles: within the inner circle and attached to it is a small beaded crescent with convexity towards the cross pattée.

Obverse.—‡ BYIIIIOH+NI Weight, 29·6 grs.

Reverse.—‡ PDL0II:L‡00III‡ In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Mr. L. E. Bruun of Copenhagen is doubtful whether this is a Hiberno-Danish coin.

No. 3. *Obverse.*—Large coarse bust to left dividing the legend, a crozier-shaped object with hook turned away in front, and a cross pattée behind the head. OIIII . . . *Reverse.*—Similar to No. 1, except that the legend consists of a series of vertical strokes. Weight, 14·3 grs. A second specimen from the same dies weighs 13·8 grs., and two others from a different set of dies weighing 13·7 and 12·5 grs. respectively, are all in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 4. *Obverse.* Coarse head to the left dividing legend of vertical strokes, with three pellets on the neck. *Reverse.*—Small cross pattée with slipt trefoil springing from each angle and with a larger pellet above and below it. Around, inscription of vertical strokes between two circles. Weight, 13·4 grs.

In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet. Compare Duane's Plate to Simon, No. 17.

No. 5. *Obverse* is similar to that of No. 4 but with larger head. *Reverse* is similar to that of No. 4 but without the two larger pellets. Weight, 11·2 grs. (piece broken off). In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 6. *Obverse* is similar to that of No. 5, but instead of the three pellets, there is a skeleton hand on the neck, with the club-shaped ends of the fingers directed upwards. *Reverse* is similar to that of No. 5, but with the three pellets of each trefoil more separated. Weight, 10·2 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 7. *Obverse* is similar to that of No. 3. *Reverse* is also similar to that of No. 3 but with a trefoil of three pellets on one side of the central cross pattée, and two small crescents enclosing three pellets on the opposite side. Weight, 9 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 8. *Obverse* has extremely coarse head to the right dividing legend of a series of vertical strokes. *Reverse* is similar to that of No. 3, Weight, 6·7 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

CLASS 2. COINS 9 TO 15 OF PLATE I.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type III, var. a; Hildebrand, Type C.

No. 9. *Obverse*.—Bust to left, diademed; in front of bust, sceptre cross pommeé; inscription between two circles, ♫ ZITRED*REFL' OX. *Reverse*.—Short cross voided, with pellet in the centre: in the angles ERV+; around, inscription between two circles, ♫ FAZTOLO ILFME; Weight, 24·7 grs. A second specimen from the same dies weighs 21 grs.; both in the author's cabinet. Compare with Lindsay's Plate I, 4. The next example, in the British Museum, which weighs 27·8 grs. may be cast:

Obverse.—♫ ZITIRDIXLEUMCX

Reverse.—♫ REOLEEEO DLFME

The following six specimens are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet :

<i>Obverse.</i> — + SITER::DIFLME : oX	
<i>Reverse.</i> — + FAZTOL'O · DIFLMÆ	Weight, 22·3 grs.
<i>Obverse.</i> — + SITIRD:·FLMIL·oX	
<i>Reverse.</i> — + FAZTOLFO · DLM·	Weight, 20·9 grs.
<i>Obverse.</i> — + :ANEGLMD:·NERO:·	
<i>Reverse.</i> — + OAIRENTO·FAND	Weight, 21·8 grs.
<i>Obverse.</i> — + 7D··R··EFLMIMHO	
<i>Reverse.</i> — + AREETELO·DIFLMEI	Weight, 24·5 grs.
<i>Obverse.</i> — Very poor specimen.	
<i>Reverse.</i> — + LIOELFO · DILFIMEII	Weight, 23 grs.
<i>Obverse.</i> — + P3IIOLOII+ · 3O	
<i>Reverse.</i> — + EPAOEVIIOV · 1O ·	Weight, 28·8 grs.

This last coin is of extremely coarse workmanship, and there is another specimen apparently from the same dies in the British Museum weighing only 23·2 grs. Mr. L. E. Bruun is inclined to believe it to be Norwegian or Danish.

No. 10. *Obverse* is similar to that of No. 9 but the staff of the sceptre is bent at an acute angle. *Reverse* is similar to that of No. 9 except that a G has replaced the R in *ERV+* and that each of these letters has two pellets, one on each side.

<i>Obverse.</i> — + IEONHEALIOEΩEIIDDE	Weight, 27·8 grs.
<i>Reverse.</i> — + MΕΙΩΙΩEΩEIIDDE	In the British Museum.

No. 11 is very similar to No. 9 but the letters of the *ERVX* on the reverse are retrograde; very coarse and clumsy workmanship.

<i>Obverse.</i> — XHLINP·R·IGAΣ=GM	Weight, 18·3 grs.
<i>Reverse.</i> — X·DΞFEM·HΠΩΣ·A	In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 12. *Obverse* has a large and barbarously executed head to the left with fillet, surrounded by a legend of vertical strokes. The *reverse* is similar to that of No. 9 with the R of *ERVX* replaced by a G; the legend consists of upright strokes. Weight 13·2 grs. Compare with Simon's Plate I, 14. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 13 corresponds with the *British Museum Catalogue*, Ethelred II.

Type III, var. b ; Hildebrand, Type C, var. c. *Obverse* has the bust to the *right* with sceptre, cross pommée, in front : around, inscription between two circles, $\ddot{\wedge}$ ZITIR-DIFLIIMEL $\ddot{\wedge}$. *Reverse* is like that of No. 9, $\ddot{\wedge}$ AZEFTELG $\ddot{\wedge}$ DIFLME. Weight, 22 grs. (1.42 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

No. 14 is placed here on account of its *reverse* which is similar to that of No. 9 ; the C and X of the ERVX are opposite each other while the R and V are rather indistinct ; the legend consists of five vertical strokes in each quarter. The *obverse* has a large cross pattée with a short bar in two opposite angles ; there is no inner circle and the legend is composed of twenty vertical strokes. Weight 14.1 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet. Compare with Simon's Plate VIII, 163.

No. 15 is a mule on a square flan with the *obverse* of No. 2 and the *reverse* of No. 9.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\wedge}$ EOIPEDIIENINLO

Reverse.— $\ddot{\wedge}$ RFEENMON \wedge TNAI

It is remarkable for its great weight of 40.5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 3. COINS 16 TO 25 OF PLATES I AND II.

Type of Æthelred II. *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a ; Hildebrand, Type D. There are no symbols on the bust or in the quarters of the reverse, except the reverse of No. 25.

No. 16. *Obverse*.—Bust to the left without diadem, the hair being represented by diverging straight lines ending in pearls or pellets ; there is a large detached pellet at the nape of the neck ; the legend is divided by the bust : $\ddot{\wedge}$ SIHTRERE $\ddot{\wedge}$ DYFLNM. *Reverse*.—Long cross voided with pellet in the centre : each limb terminating in three crescents ; around, inscription with outer beaded circle : $\ddot{\wedge}$ FÆ REMI NM $\ddot{\wedge}$ DYFLI.

Whenever the reverse of a coin has four quarters formed by a cross so that the inscription can be divided into four portions, it has been indicated throughout this paper by the reverse legend being divided by

three vacant spaces, *i.e.*, the letters are given in four distinct groups as in this coin. Weight, 22 grs. In the British Museum.

There are numerous varying legends, viz. :

Obverse.—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLM

Reverse.—‡ F·Æ REMI NMØ DYFLI Weight, 19·1 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Obverse.—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLM

Reverse.—‡ F·Æ NEMI NMØ DYHI Weight, 22·1 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Obverse.—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLMII

Reverse.—‡ F·Æ REMI NMØ DCELI Weight, 21·4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Obverse.—‡ SIHTRIE‡ CVNVNE DYFL

Reverse.—‡ GO DPMI EMIØ PIHT Weight, 23·4 grs. (1·52 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

The obverse legend of this coin is interesting in having the Danish word for king, CVNVNE instead of REX.

Obverse.—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFM

Reverse.—‡ F--- - - - MØE ØFRI Weight, 21·4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Hildebrand gives the following legends in his book :

1. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLNI.

Reverse.—‡ GIOPINE M·O DEOR.

15. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLIN.

Reverse.—‡ FÆIREMINMODYFLI.

16. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRIE RE‡ DYFLMNO

Reverse.—‡ FÆIRE MINMO DYFLI

17. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLNI

Reverse.—‡ FÆEMENLNODIEM

18. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLII

Reverse.—‡ FÆEMENMNODYIM

19. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLIN

Reverse.—‡ FÆENEMIN MODYEM

20. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLIN

Reverse.—‡ FÆENEMINMODYFLI

21. *Obverse.*—‡ SIHTRERE‡ DYFLII

Reverse.—‡ FÆENEMINMODYFLI

22. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLN
Reverse.—† FÆNEMINMODYFLI

23. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFM
Reverse.—† FÆNMEONMDYFI

24. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
Reverse.—† FÆREMANM·ODYFLI

60. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
Reverse.—† FÆRENINMODYMI

61. *Obverse.*—† HUTNE+NDIIH Two pellets in front of face
Reverse.—† FÆRIIMNONFIN

65. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+ DYFLIN
Reverse.—† GOLDSTEGNM CODYFLI

72. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLNI
Reverse.—† SIELODYFLNIEIMTN

76. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLMI
Reverse.—† STEORGEMIEOFR

78. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLNMO
Reverse.—† OSGVHM^oOLINO

79. *Obverse.*—† SISHTRICDIFLINE
Reverse.—† ZTEINBITONLINC

86. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+ DYFLNM
Reverse.—† GIOÐMANMOLVNI

87. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+EDYELM
Reverse.—† LYFINEMCOLVND

89. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLNI
Reverse.—† LEIFÐOÐMOOÐN

90. *Obverse.*—† ZIHTRICCNVTÆL
Reverse.—† VLFFINEM^oOONOZN

91. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLNM
Reverse.—† BIRHTIODM^oORINI

92. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLNM
Reverse.—† BYRHTIODM^oORINI

93. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCREX DYFLIN
Reverse.—† BYRHTIOÐMLORINI

94. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCREXDYFLNIM
Reverse.—† BYRHTIOÐM^oORINI

95. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLMNO
Reverse.—† BYRMTIOÐMORMN

97. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFLNI
Reverse.—† GODLEOFM^oOSTAN

98. *Obverse.*—† SIHTRCRE+DYFN
Reverse.—† GOIPINE MOO ÆILTI

99. *Obverse*.—† SIHTRIC EVNVIGDYN
Reverse.—† BYRHTMERMΩPIN

100. *Obverse*.—† SIHTRIC EVNVNGDYFL
Reverse.—† GODPINEMΩPIN

1. *Obverse*.—† SISIGRE†AIGLSIO
Reverse.—† FÆREMN MÆODYFLI

2. *Obverse*.—† SISIGRE†AIGLSIO
Reverse.—† STIREARM-O - - -

3. *Obverse*.—† SISIGRE†AIGLSIO
Reverse.—† VNNVLFM:O EOFR

Another series of legends of the same type have Aethelred II.'s name on the obverse with the Dublin moneyer's name on the reverse; they are :

Obverse.—† /ÆDELREÐRE†AIG·O
Reverse.—† FÆ REMI NM·O DYFLI Weight, 24·8 grs. In the
 author's cabinet.

Another from the same dies is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet and weighs 21 grs. The following are in Hildebrand's book :

367. *Obverse*.—† /ÆDELR/ÆDREXAN
Reverse.—† EDRIEM·ODYF

372. *Obverse*.—† /ÆDELR/ÆDREXANGIO
Reverse.—† FÆREMINM ODYFL

373. *Obverse*.—† /ÆDELR/ÆDREXANGLOV
Reverse.—† FÆREMINMODYFL

375. *Obverse*.—† /ÆDELR/ÆDREXANGO
Reverse.—† FÆREMINM·ODYFLI

377. *Obverse*.—† /ÆDELRE† AIGLMIOI
Reverse.—† FÆREMNODYFLI

So far we have had decipherable legends, we now come to a series blundered and unintelligible inscriptions.

Obverse.—OCLDLOIIODOXI
Reverse.—† IΩ L·30 +N† DLO Two specimens in Mr. P. Carlyon
 Britton's cabinet weighing 24·6 and 21·2 grs. respectively.
Obverse.—ΩLIDENOREH: IΩ:
Reverse.—OIIΩ UIV. 301 .NLI Weight, 26 grs. 1·68 gramme). The
 Helsingfors Museum, found at Reso in 1834.

Obverse.—LÖ+EOPLI+ONLEO

Reverse.—LF OF DΛ NT Weight, 20·9 grs.

Obverse.—OEPLDEO+LEOFI

Reverse.—III+ IBI DN GIĒ Weight, 19 grs.

Obverse.—OOFIII - - -

Reverse.—+ OI EO I+ IOF Weight, 25·8 grs. The above three in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Obverse.—+ ECIÐIGR·EII:IOX+

Reverse.—+ OI EAT LIΔO LEÐ Weight, 26·8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Obverse.—+ NC:BL·MVW I+DO

Reverse.—O+O III - - - III Weight, 26·5 grs. (1·71 grammes). In Helsingfors Museum, found at Reso, 1834.

No. 17. The *obverse* has a smaller head, the usual indication of the hair by straight lines being replaced by a peculiarly beaded helmet with peak; otherwise similar to No. 16.

Obverse.—IBBDTIVØEDHF

Reverse.—+ E-2 HIØ RT OII Weight, 29·8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

There is another specimen from the same dies in the cabinet of Mr. L. E. Bruun, who believes it to be Danish or Norwegian.

No. 18 is like No. 16, but is on a square flan; it has the extraordinary weight of 58·4 grs.

Obverse.—LÖ+EOPLI+ONLEO

Reverse.—+ EO LPL OEF ENO

This is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet which contains the two following similar coins:

Obverse.—+ THIO+TCE:O+

Reverse.—OEL ITOI LF+ HE+ Weight, 48·5 grs.

Obverse.—OELPΓOEPHΔLH

Reverse.—+ OI LI OEL CPL On a flan of seven sides. Weight, 37·4 grs.

A fourth specimen, like the first two, is in the Helsingfors Museum and was found at Reso, in 1834.

Obverse.—DE-OIIØECDPØPI

Reverse.—+ III OIP +III ODI Weight, 37 grs. (2·40 grammes).

No. 19. *Obverse* is similar to No. 16 with the addition of a pellet opposite the forehead and a figure like an inverted Y at the nape of the neck. \oplus SIHTREREÐ \oplus ÐYMNO. *Reverse* is like that of No. 16; \oplus FÆ MEN MNO ÐIEM. Weight, 23·8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 20 is similar to No. 16 with the addition of a V above the pellet at the nape of the neck.

Obverse.— \oplus SIH-T-RICEVHVIGDYFL

Reverse.— \oplus BYR HIME RM Ω ÐIN Weights, 23·3 grs. (1·51 grammes, and 23·4 grs. (1·52 grammes), both from same dies and in Stockholm Museum.

No. 21 is similar to No. 16 with the addition of a crozier-shaped figure behind the neck, with crook turned towards the bust.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTREREÐ \oplus ÐMN

Reverse.— \oplus ÆIL RINE MIOL VND Weight, 19·7 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 22 is similar to No. 16 with the addition behind the neck of a large pellet surrounded by numerous small pellets.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus ÐYELII

Reverse.— \oplus LYF INC MIOL VND Weight, 18·5 grs. (1·25 grammes). In the Stockholm Museum.

No. 23 is similar to No. 16 with the addition behind the neck of a cross pattée with a pellet above and below it.

Obverse.— \oplus NITRERE \oplus NFNH

Reverse.— \oplus NE INE NY Ω NEI Weight, 13·2 grs. The Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 24 is similar to No. 16 with the addition of an annulet at the nape of the neck.

Obverse.— \oplus ÆDELRE \oplus ÆNEMENI

Reverse.— \oplus FÆ MVEN MM Ω ÐYEN Weight, 17·8 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 25 is similar to No. 26 with a large pellet in one of the quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.— \oplus DEPYEPEX \oplus PEGO

Reverse.— \oplus DE BINI ÐOEI MOI Weight, 25·8 grs. (1·9 grammes). In the Stockholm Museum.

CLASS 4. COINS 26 TO 30 OF PLATE II.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand's Type D. Without and with symbols on the neck of the bust and on the reverse; the so-called *Thymn's coinage*.

No. 26 is a rare variety which has been attributed by Simon and Lindsay without the slightest foundation to a Donald King of Monaghan. It is similar to No. 16 except for the legend on the obverse, and it and the following ten coins are classified by Hildebrand as the coinage of King Thymn, although nothing is known of him except by these coins.

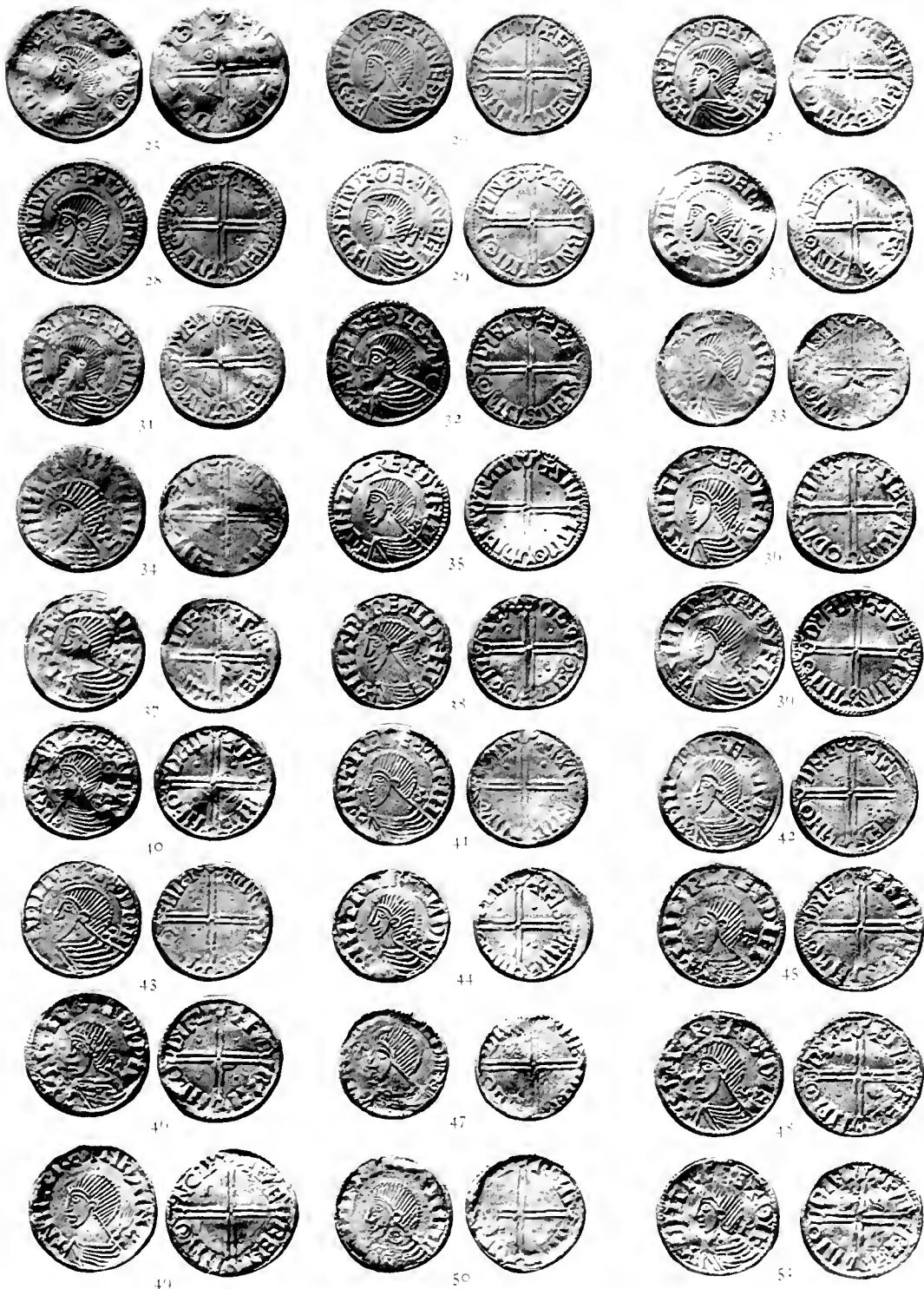
Obverse.—⊕ ĐYMNR·OE⊕MNEØE

Reverse.—⊕ FIE NEMI NMØ DIMI Weight, 21 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

Hildebrand gives the following list of these coins :

1. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐYMNR·OE⊕MNEØE
Reverse.—⊕ ÆDLRNIEM·OGROI
3. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐYMNR·OE⊕MNEGHM
Reverse.—⊕ EMIRNIEMIDIMNØ
4. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐYMNR·OE⊕MNEGMI
Reverse.—⊕ EMIRNIEMIOIMNØ
5. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐYMNR·OE⊕MNEGMI
Reverse.—⊕ EMIRNIEMIOLVND
8. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐYMNR·OE⊕MNEGMI
Reverse.—⊕ FÆMIENMNODYEM
9. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐYMNR·OE⊕MEGISNM
Reverse.—⊕ FÆMENIMNOÐIEM
10. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐYMNR·OE⊕MNEGMI
Reverse.—⊕ FÆNEMINM·OÐYEN
11. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐYMNR·OE⊕MNEGMI
Reverse.—⊕ FÆREMINMODYFLI
13. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐMNROEÐERMNO
Reverse.—LEIFSTEMNOSEMI
14. *Obverse.*—⊕ ĐYMN - - -
Reverse.—VLFE - - - *Fragment.*

The following coin is similar to No. 22 but has Thymn's legend :



HIBERNO-DANISH COINS

Obverse.—⊕ ĐYMNROE⊕MNEGII

Reverse.—⊕ EMI RNIE MIÖI .VND Weight, 18·4 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with Duane's Plate to Simon, 1.

No. 27 is very similar to the last described coin, with the addition of a small cross botonée in one quarter of the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ ĐYMNROE⊕MNEGII

Reverse.—⊕ EMI RNIE MIÖI VND Weight, 19·4 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 28 is similar to No. 26 but with three widely separated pellets on the king's neck, and there is a V-shaped figure composed of three pellets joined, behind the neck, the point of the V being directed towards the bust. On the *reverse* there are two small crosses botonées in opposite angles of the cross.

Obverse.—⊕ ĐYMNROE⊕MNEGMI

Reverse.—⊕ F·Æ MEMI NMØ ĐYFL Weight, 20·6 grs. In the author's cabinet.

There is a very similar coin in the Stockholm Museum which weighs 18·4 grs. (1·18 grammie).

No. 29 is similar to No. 26 with an object, somewhat like a bow and arrow without the string, behind the neck : the tip of the arrow is directed upwards and ends in a pellet.

Obverse.—⊕ ĐYMNROE⊕MNEGI

Reverse.—⊕ EMI RNIE MIÖI MNÐ Weight, 20·8 grs. (1·35 grammie). In the Stockholm Museum.

There is a second specimen in the Stockholm Museum with a variation of the reverse legend as follows :

⊕ EMI RNIE OMN OVIL Weight, 17·8 grs. (1·14 grammie).

In the Copenhagen Museum is an almost exact copy of No. 29, probably from the same dies, which weighs 21 grs. (1·37 grammie).

No. 30 differs from No. 29 in the figure behind the head being more like an anchor, or if it is meant for a bow and arrow, the head of

the latter does not project beyond the former: this figure terminates below in a pellet.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ DMNROEÐERIINO

Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ LEC FSTE MNØ SEMI Weight, 20 grs. (1.3 grammes).
In the Stockholm Museum.

CLASS 5. COINS 31 TO 34 OF PLATE II.

Type of Ethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. With symbols on the neck of the bust but without symbols in the quarters of the reverse.

No. 31 brings us back to the Sihtric coins. It is similar to No. 16 but has a pellet on the king's neck.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRICRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLIM

Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆ REMI NMØ DYFLI Weight, 18.5 grs. (1.22 grammes).
In the Stockholm Museum.

No. 32 is similar to No. 16, with a plain cross opposite the king's face and another plain cross on the neck, with a pellet behind the head.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ ÆDELREÐRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ ÆIO

Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆ NEMI NMIO DYFLI Weight, 20.9 grs. In the British Museum.

There is a similar coin in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet weighing 22.2 grs. Compare Simon's Plate II, 29.

No. 33 is similar to No. 16, but there is a cross-Calvary with a small pellet below it, in front of the king's face. In addition there is a large pellet on the neck and another behind it.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ N - - - RCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ NFHM

Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ I - - IE - - - NIYØ - - - Weight, 19 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 34 weighs less than one-half of No. 16, to which it is similar except for a cross pattée on the king's neck, and a quatrefoil of four pellets behind his head.

Obverse.— \circ IIIIIIIII \otimes DIIIIF

Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ IIIO IIII EHIL EHIL Weight, 8 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

CLASS 6. COINS 35 TO 49 OF PLATE II.

Type of Ethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. No symbols on the neck of the bust but with one or more pellets in each quarter of the reverse.

No. 35 differs from No. 46 in having a cross pâttée behind the king's head, and a small pellet in each quarter of the reverse. There is also a pellet in the central crescent at the extremity of each arm of the voided cross.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFLM

Reverse.— \oplus SIV LTMO DIFLI NAM Weight, 20·9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

The following are also in the same cabinet :

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DIFIMIC

Reverse.— \oplus NÆ IIEI \square DICIS OIEL Weight, 19·7 grs.

Obverse.— \oplus YFIHTHRE \oplus DI

Reverse.— \oplus FÆ REMI NM \square DYFLI Weight, 22·7 grs.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFL

Reverse.— \oplus STE NGM ODYF LINR Weight, 16·3 grs. (chipped)

The following similar coins with varying legends are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet :

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFLMI

Reverse.— \oplus STE NGM ODYF LYNI Weight, 19·3 grs.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DIFL

Reverse.— \oplus SMI REN MH \square LIEII Weight, 17·6 grs.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFLI

Reverse.— \oplus FÆ REMI NM \square DYFLI Weight, 21·9 grs.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFLNI

Reverse.— \oplus FÆ REMI NH \square DYFLI Weight, 19·1 grs. Another specimen in the British Museum weighs 21·3 grs.

Hildebrand gives also the following of the same type :

36. *Obverse.*— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFL

Reverse.— \oplus FÆ REMINM \square ODYFLI

37. *Obverse.*— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFLI

Reverse.— \oplus FÆ REMINMODYFLI

38. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFINI
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMINM $\ddot{\oplus}$ ODYFLI

39. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLMN
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMINM $\ddot{\oplus}$ ODYFLI

40. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLI
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMINM $\ddot{\oplus}$ ODYFLI

41. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ ZIHTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLINE
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMIN MODYFLI

42. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCREXDYFLM
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆRENINM $\ddot{\oplus}$ ODYFLI

43. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCREXDYFLM
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMINMODYFLI

44. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCREXDYFLMI
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMINM $\ddot{\oplus}$ ODYFLI

56. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLM
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMINMODYILI

57. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ INTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ LIENC
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMINMODYFI

58. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SINTRCRE DM
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMNMODYFL

59. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLIN
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆREMNMODYFL

62. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ NITRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ NDN
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ FÆRNENFODNII

69. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ IHITRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLI
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ NDREMINMODYFN

73. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLM
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIVLTMODIFLINAM

74. *Obverse.*— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLM
Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ STENGMODYFLINR

No. 36 has a small additional cusp at the end of the upper extremity of the cross pattée behind the king's head; otherwise it is similar to No. 35 except that there is no pellet in the centre of the voided cross on the reverse, nor in the central large crescent at the extremity of each of its arms.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ SIHTRCRE $\ddot{\oplus}$ DYFLM $\ddot{\oplus}$

Reverse.— $\ddot{\oplus}$ STE NGM ODYF LINR Weight, 219 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Exactly similar coins are in the British Museum weighing 20·7 grs., and in the Stockholm Museum weighing 18·5 grs. (1·25 gramme).

Another similar specimen, except that it has a pellet in the centre of the voided cross on the reverse, is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet with this legend.

Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE + DYFL

Reverse. — + FÆ REMI NMΘ DYFLI Weight, 20·5 grs.

No. 37 differs from No. 35 in having a pellet above and below the cross pattée behind the king's bust, as in No. 23.

Obverse. — + INTRECRE + IIERC

Reverse. — + FÆ REM MNΘ DIFI Weight, 18·2 grs. 118 grammes.
In the Stockholm Museum.

No. 38 is similar to No. 35 except in having the pellets duplicated in two adjacent quarters of the reverse.

Obverse. — + INTRECRE + IDFHI

Reverse. — + DDO Ø:MD Ø:MD Ø:MD + IY·M PIDI Weight, 14·2 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 39 is similar to No. 35 but a cross botonée replaces the cross pattée behind the king's head.

Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE + DYFLM

Reverse. — + FÆ REMN NMΘ DYFLI Weight, 22·6 grs.

This coin as well as the following three similar specimens are in the author's cabinet :

Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE + DYFLMI

Reverse. — + EA RMN ØDYF LINR Weight, 20·4 grs.

Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE + DYFLMN

Reverse. — + ØØ DRIE MNΘ DYFLI Weight, 22 grs.

Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE + DYFLM:

Reverse. — + FÆ REMI NMΘ DYHI Weight, 19·7 grs.

No. 40 is similar to No. 39 with the addition of three pellets behind the king's head, above the cross botonée.

Obverse. — + INTRECRE + NDN

Reverse. — + FÆ RME NFO DHFI Weight, 17·2 grs. 112 grammes. In the Stockholm Museum.

No. 41 is similar to 39, with the addition of one pellet in front of the king's face, and an additional pellet in one of the quarters of the reverse.

Obverse. — \ddagger INTRERE+NFIH

Reverse. — \ddagger FN IFINE IIVO D'IN Weight, 149 grs. In the author's cabinet.

A second specimen has a different legend.

Obverse. — INTRERE+III+

Reverse. — \ddagger HEI RNEI IIIO IEIT Weight, 133 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 42 differs from No. 41 in having two pellets in front of the king's face and the pellets on the reverse increased to three in two opposite quarters, and to two in the third quarter.

Obverse. — \ddagger H INTRERE+HYH

Reverse. — \ddagger IFIE RIEL HNO DHH Weight, 184 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 43 is similar to No. 35 with a pyramid of three pellets replacing the cross pattée behind the king's head and with two pellets in two adjacent quarters of the reverse.

Obverse. — HICERERF+DHN

Reverse. — \ddagger IN HRH IØ DIFI Weight, 104 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 44 is similar to No. 35 with a peculiar beaded annulet enclosing pellet with vertical handle above it, replacing the cross pattée behind the neck.

Obverse. — \ddagger INTRERE+NDN

Reverse. — \ddagger FIE RIME IIMU III Weight, 167 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 45 only differs from No. 35 in having an unbarred π instead of a cross pattée behind the king's neck.

Obverse. — \ddagger SIHTRERE+DYFL

Reverse. — \ddagger STI REIR NMØ DYFL Weight, 19 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

A similar coin in the British Museum weighs 23 grs.

No. 46 is like No. 45, but the unbarred π is inverted behind the neck.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYF

Reverse.— \oplus FÆ REM NMΩ DYFL Weight, 16 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 47 is similar to No. 45, but the unbarred π is placed in front of the king's face.

Obverse.— \oplus UN - - - - NDII - - - -

Reverse.— \oplus NE RFD IINO DIII Weight, 14·7 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 48 is similar to No. 35, with a reversed letter S instead of the cross pattée behind the neck, and with the letter Y in front of the face.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus DYFI

Reverse.— \oplus FÆ REM NMΩ DYFL Weight, 19·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 49 differs from No. 35 in having a well-formed hand with the fingers directed upwards, palm facing, and the wrist, terminating below in a pellet, in the place of the cross pattée behind the king's head.

Obverse.— \oplus NHTERE \oplus NMΩHNEI

Reverse.— \oplus FÆ REH NMΩ NOIII Weight, 17·5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 7. COINS 50 TO 60 OF PLATES II AND III.

Type of Ethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. Symbols on neck of bust, and in the field of the obverse, with a single pellet in each quarter of the reverse.

No. 50 is similar to No. 35 with a ring ornament, *i.e.*, an annulet enclosing a pellet, on the neck; no symbol behind the neck.

Obverse.— \oplus SIHTRERE \oplus IIIIII

Reverse.— \oplus RINI IIIΩ IIII Weight, 17·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

The following is a similar coin :

Obverse. — \ddagger NITRERII·NDNN

Reverse. — \ddagger IFH NIIH NIIO IFNE Weight, 16 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon Britton's cabinet.

No. 51 is similar to No. 35 with a T-shaped figure placed obliquely on the neck.

Obverse. — \ddagger ZIHTRCRE·DYF

Reverse. — \ddagger FÆ REMI NMØ DIFL Weight, 18·5 grs. (1·20 gramme). In Copenhagen Museum.

No. 52 is similar to No. 35 with a trefoil on the neck.

Obverse. — \ddagger ZIITR·CRE·DY

Reverse. — \ddagger FE REII INO DNE Weight, 20 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 3.

No. 53 only differs from No. 52 in having a cross botonée instead of a cross pattée behind the king's neck.

Obverse. — \ddagger ZIITR·CRE·DY

Reverse. — \ddagger FÆ REM INO DNE Weight, 22·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 54 is similar to No. 35 with an inverted V composed of three pellets joined, instead of the cross pattée behind the neck; there is a second similar inverted V, with pellet above it, on the neck.

Obverse. — \ddagger NITRERE·DNI

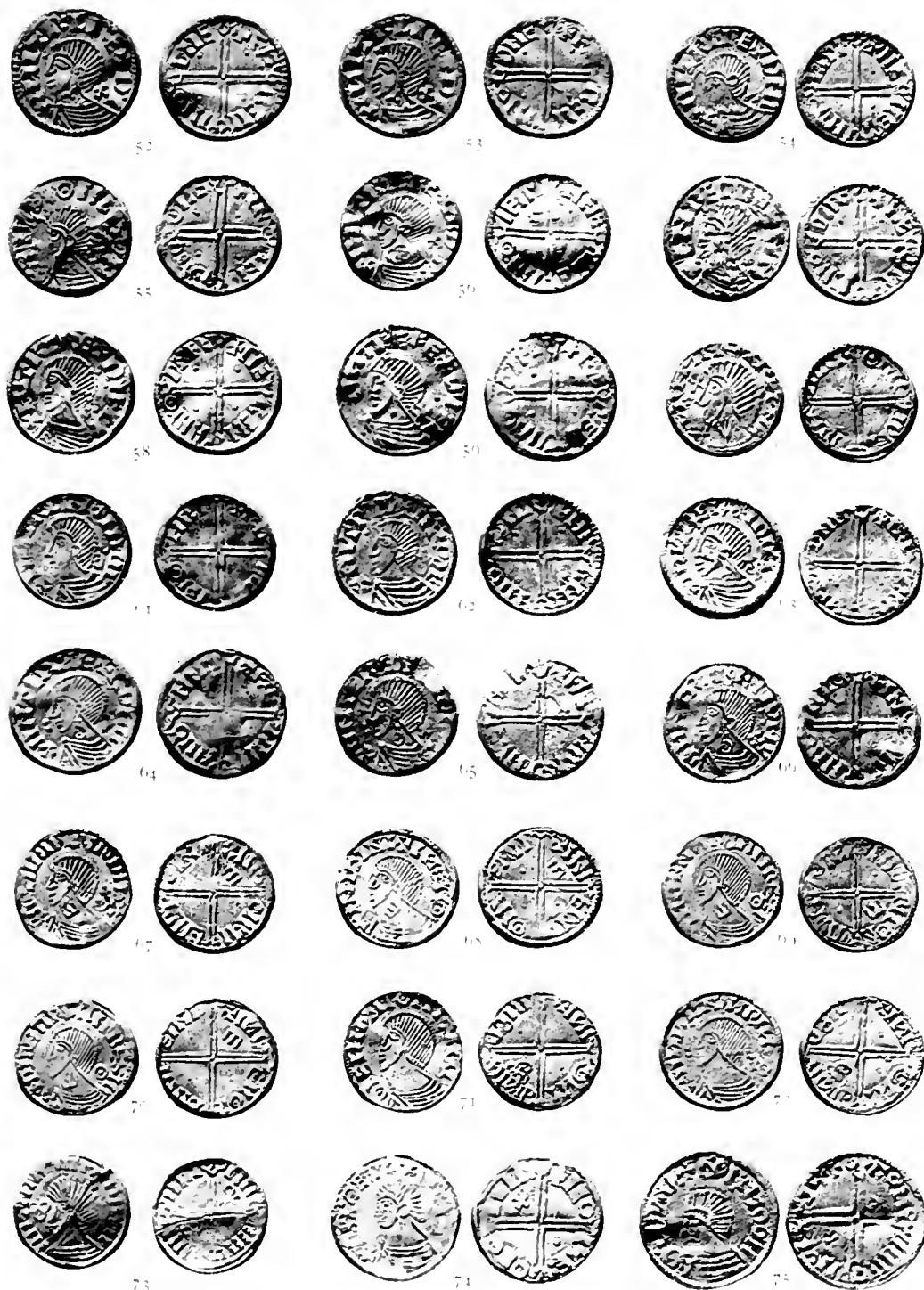
Reverse. — \ddagger IIIE IIIE IIIO IIIM Weight, 19 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 4.

No. 55 is like No. 35 with a pyramid of three pellets on the neck; behind the neck is a peculiar object resembling a hand sickle with the convexity of the blade directed downwards and the handle away from the bust.

Obverse. — \ddagger - - R - - IOM·E - - ON

Reverse. — \ddagger IN REII OMΩ OIIEI Weight, 16 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.



HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

No. 56 is like No. 39 with a quatrefoil composed of two ovoids placed cross-wise, the one over the other, on the king's neck.

Obverse.—⊕ HITRERE⊕IIDII

Reverse.—⊕ IFIE RIYE MMΘ IFIM Weight, 18·6 grs. (1·22 grammes). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 57 is like No. 35 with the addition of a cross pattée between two pellets on the neck.

Obverse.—⊕ INREDRE⊕H-H

Reverse.—⊕ HE RME INIO DIR Weight, 17 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 58 is nearly similar to No. 53; the limbs of the trefoil on the neck are longer and there are three pellets behind the head, above the cross botonée.

Obverse.—⊕ HITRERE⊕DYFLI

Reverse.—⊕ F/E REM HNIΘ DNFL Weight, 17·6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 59 is like No. 35, the only difference being a pellet on the neck and another pellet behind the head.

Obverse.—⊕ CIHTRCFE⊕DIFL

Reverse.—⊕ F/E REM INO DYFL Weight, 18 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 60 is like No. 35, but is remarkable for having a hand fairly well drawn with five fingers directed upwards on the king's neck; each finger ends in a pellet; in addition there are a cross botonée and a trefoil of three pellets in front of the nose and forehead.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIINNN NNN

Reverse.—⊕ IIIIN NIN IIIIN Weight, 13·7 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS 8. COINS 61 TO 66 OF PLATE III.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. There is a peculiar J-like figure on the obverse either behind or on the neck of the king's bust; with or without pellets in the quarters of the reverse.

No. 61 is like No. 35, but instead of the cross pattée behind the neck, there is a peculiar object resembling most the letter J with its tail much curled up and directed towards the king's neck ; the top or head of the J-figure is ornamented by a trefoil of three pellets.

Obverse.— \ddagger IMITRCRE+NFLH

Reverse.— \ddagger RI EIDI IPEO HRI Weight, 16·9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with the Editors' Plate to Simon, 6.

A similar coin from the same dies in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet weighs 14·4 grs.

The following two similar coins with different legends are in the author's cabinet :

Obverse.— \ddagger INTRE+IDIFHI

Reverse.— \ddagger NI RI NMO DFH Weight, 21·7 grs.

Obverse.— \ddagger INTRE+IDIFHI

Reverse.— \ddagger IH RIFII NIIO DILI Weight, 18·1 grs.

No. 62 is similar to No. 61 with the addition of a pellet in front of the king's forehead.

Obverse.— \ddagger HNTRI \ddagger IIIIDE

Reverse.— \ddagger HE RI \ddagger IO DNI Weight, 21·2 grs. (1·38 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 63 is similar to No. 61, with a cross pattée on the neck.

Obverse.— \ddagger INTRE+IDIFI

Reverse.— \ddagger NFI RNE NMO DNN Weight, 19 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 64 differs from No. 61, in having the peculiar J-like object on the neck, giving the appearance of the king wearing a large pendent ear-ring, and in having two pellets in front of the face.

Obverse.— \ddagger INTIRNE+IDIIH

Reverse.— \ddagger F/E RI \ddagger HII \ddagger NIII Weight, 18 grs. (1·55 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

Compare with the Editors' Plate to Simon, 5, and Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 1.

No. 65 only differs from No. 64 in having a cross pattée behind the neck.

Obverse.— \ddagger NNTRE \ddagger - - - -

Reverse.— \ddagger F/E NRR HHO N - - Weight, 14.5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 66 is very like No. 64, but has instead of the two pellets in front of the face, a cross botonée and three pellets above it, behind the head.

Obverse.— \ddagger NNTRE \ddagger IDFIII

Reverse.— \ddagger IN NIO HHO III \ominus Weight, 17 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS 9. COINS 67 TO 70 OF PLATE III.

Type of Ethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. The letter E, or crown, on the obverse and reverse.

No. 67 is like No. 61, but has a figure like the letter E with the limbs pointing upwards, on the king's neck; there is a similar E-like object instead of a pellet in one quarter of the reverse with the limbs directed towards the centre of the coin.

Obverse.—IIIIRIDIRIOIII \ominus \ddagger

Reverse.— \ddagger NIO OIRII EIIEI OINI Weight, 9.4 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 68 is similar to No. 67 without the J-object behind the head.

Obverse.— \ddagger INITINI \ddagger NIEN \ominus

Reverse.— \ddagger INI ENI ONI EINI Weight, 9.5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 18. An exactly similar coin with the same legends, but from different dies, is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet and weighs 8.0 grs.

No. 69 is similar to No. 68 with the addition of a ring ornament (annulet enclosing pellet) behind the king's head; on the reverse, the

limbs of the voided cross end abruptly short of the legend, the usual three crescents at each extremity of the cross being absent.

Obverse. — + NIIRRNIIIRdANRE+P

Reverse. — + PVLF RICON YMH·I MOINI Weight, 10·5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 15, where the coin is attributed to Sihtric IV., A.D. 1034.

No. 70 is similar to No. 69, but the limbs of the voided cross on the reverse end as usual in three crescents.

Obverse. — + MURNMRDIIINRE+H

Reverse. — + IND EIOI OIINI CIND Weight, 8·9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 16. The two following similar coins are also in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet :

Obverse. — + NIIRRNIIIRHINRE+H

Reverse. — + H+H+ IIII EIII CIOIIE Weight, 9·6 grs.

Obverse. — + MURNMRDIIINRE+H

Reverse. — + - - - EIII OIIND EIIH Weight, 8·8 grs.

CLASS 10. COINS 71 TO 83 OF PLATES III AND IV.

Type of Aethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. No symbols on neck of bust but with symbols in most cases on the reverse.

No. 71 is like No. 35 but without symbols on the obverse; on the reverse a trefoil, or triquetra, composed of three interlacing ring ornaments, replaces the pellet in one quarter.

Obverse. — OIEHH+H0IIIITIII

Reverse. — + INI 9NI dIINI DSDIII Weight, 10·5 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 72 is similar to No. 71 with the addition of two pellets in front of the king's face.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIINENIINTINOD

Reverse.—⊕ INI 6 INI DSI Weight, 11.9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Another specimen from the same dies, also in the same cabinet, weighs 11.4 grains.

No. 73. The obverse is a barbarous copy of that of No. 16 with the addition of a trefoil, or triquetra, composed of three annulets in front of the head; the reverse is also like that of No. 16 with a peculiar object resembling a pair of short bladed scissors in two opposite quarters; the handles of the scissors are directed outwards towards the circumference of the coin.

Obverse.—IIIITII - - -

Reverse.—III I III I III Weight, 12.2 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 74 is similar to No. 16 with a plain cross in one quarter and a pellet in the opposite quarter of the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ I H · Θ E N C X I C I N

Reverse.—⊕ I O I E: O E O L V I Weight, 19.1 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 75 is similar to No. 16 with the addition of a cross pattée in two opposite quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ W H Y E ⊕ N D C E E O O I

Reverse.—⊕ O I N I I I I N O E ⊕ ⊕ Weight, 22 grs. (143 gramme). In the Helsingfors Museum.

This coin was found at Reso, Finland, in 1834.

No. 76 is like No. 75 but the king's head is much larger and so are the two crosses pattées on the reverse.

Obverse.—III I I I I - - -

Reverse.—III I I I I I I I Weight, 14.9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 77 is similar to No. 75 but with a cross pattée in two adjacent quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.— $\text{+ EENOHHLGEPFH QOI}$

Reverse.— $\text{OOOO IIIIIII II+II HDN}$ Weight, 27·3 grs. (1·77 grammes).
In the Helsingfors Museum.

This coin was found at Nastola, Finland, in 1865.

No. 78 is similar to No. 16 but has in addition a figure like a hooked walking stick, or crozier, in front of the king's bust, the crook or top being directed towards the margin of the coin. On the reverse, in two opposite quarters, are single pellets, while in the other two quarters are respectively, a ring ornament and a four cusped crown, the latter having the cusps directed away from the centre of the coin.

Obverse.— IIIIII - - - -

Reverse.— $\text{IIII IIII IIII IIII}$ Weight, 15 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 79 only differs from No. 16 in having two large pellets in opposite quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.— $\text{OI - - III+IIIOIII}$

Reverse.— + HL NEO NCF NEN Weight, 9·8 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 80 is like No. 16 with an annulet in three quarters of the reverse; in the fourth quarter is a double annulet, viz., two annulets joined together. Instead of crescents, there are diverging straight lines at the ends of the voided cross.

Obverse.— + ADEEE+AGNEIOI

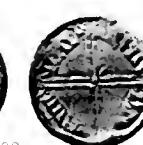
Reverse.— IVVI - - - - VVOV Weight, 20·7 grs. (1·325 grammes). In the Helsingfors Museum.

This was found with others at Tavastehus in Finland in 1874.

No. 81 is similar to No. 16 with a very coarsely executed head on the obverse. In one quarter of the reverse, is a six branched fan-shaped object or a hand of six fingers, each ending in pellets and diverging from the centre of the voided cross; in the opposite quarter is a trefoil of three pellets, with a pellet in each of the other two quarters.

Obverse.— III - - - -

Reverse.— III III III III Weight, 12 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.



HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

No. 82. The head on the obverse resembles that of No. 81 but is more barbarously executed ; the reverse has a simple cross in two opposite quarters and there is a large pellet in the other two quarters.

Obverse.—||||| - - - -

Reverse.—||| ||| ||| ||| Weight, 10·4 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 83. The obverse has a very coarsely designed and large head to the left, a half annulet enclosing a pellet (? eye) being placed between the nose and mouth ; the bust divides the legend. The reverse is similar to that of No. 16, but from each of two angles of the voided cross springs a peculiar figure resembling a double hooked grapping iron.

Obverse.—||||| - - - -

Reverse.—||| ||| ||| ||| Weight, 12 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS II. COINS 84 TO 87 OF PLATE IV.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand Type D. Symbols on neck of bust and on the reverse.

No. 84 is similar to No. 59 ; but the cross pattée behind the king's head has in addition a pellet above and below it : on the reverse, there is also a four-rayed star in the place of the pellet in one of the quarters.

Obverse.—‡ INTRE [RE]‡ ||| DY|||

Reverse.—‡ H-E RHH MHO NEH Weight, 16 grs. (103 grammes). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 85 is similar to No. 81 : on the neck of the bust is a large cross pattée, and there is a trefoil of three pellets in front of the forehead ; another similar trefoil is behind the neck. On the reverse, in one quarter, is an object like a pickaxe, the handle of which is directed towards the margin of the coin ; in the opposite quarter is an annulet and a pellet is in the other two quarters.

Obverse.—||||| - - - -

Reverse.—||| ||| ||| ||| Weight, 12·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 86 is similar to No. 35 with a peculiar object resembling a double grappling iron lying horizontally on the king's neck; on the reverse in one quarter of the voided cross is a similar grappling iron with a small pellet inside each of the four hooks: in the opposite quarter is a coiled up serpent; in the other two quarters is a small pellet.

Obverse.—TIN9ID+NIINNIID

Reverse.—EIN INI OIN EIN NI+ INI6 Weight, 9·5 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 87. The obverse is very like that of No. 85, with a quatrefoil of four pellets in front of the king's head, while on the neck, instead of the large cross pattée, is a hooked rod or crozier, with the crook turned away from the face. The reverse has a voided cross with extremities terminating abruptly at the legend; in each of two opposite quarters is a four-rayed star, while the alternate quarters are blank.

Obverse.—I-I-I-I-I - - - -

Reverse.—||||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| Weight, 8·7 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS 12. COIN 88 OF PLATE IV.

Type of Ethelred II., reverse only; *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. *Obverse*, large head facing.

No. 88. The obverse has a large full-faced head dividing the legend: it has a high crown with (?) a sceptre terminated by a pellet, on the right. The reverse is similar to that of No. 16; in one quarter a small trefoil-headed sceptre springs from the angle.

Obverse.—- - - V - - - DH

Reverse.—||| ||| - - ||||| ||||| Weight, 12 grs. In the British Museum.

CLASS 13. COINS 89 TO 117 OF PLATES IV AND V.

Type of Aethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. No symbols on neck of bust; without and with pellets and symbols on both sides; with a *branched hand* in two quarters of the reverse.

No. 89 is very similar to No. 16 with the addition of a peculiar object in two opposite quarters of the reverse, the two other alternate quarters being blank. There has been so much discussion about the meaning of these peculiar objects that a rather fuller description of them will be required. They are usually in the first and third quarters of the reverse; the quarter which contains the \pm at the commencement of the legend is distinguished as the second quarter. In the first quarter, we have a slightly curved line which commences from a point at the junction nearest the margin of the coin, of the first and second thirds of the horizontal arm of the voided cross, and terminates at the junction of the second and third thirds farther away from the margin of the coin of the upper vertical arm of the voided cross; from the convexity of this curved line spring four straight parallel lines which terminate each in a pellet just before reaching the legend; the four straight parallel lines gradually increase in length from below upwards. An exactly similar object is in the third quarter. These branch-like symbols have been described as hands ever since Walker in his commentary on the Hiberno-Danish coins, published in Camden's *Britannia*, second edition, 1722, vol. i, p. cxviii; Tabula IV, Fig. 9. I shall describe later coins (Nos. 138 to 141) which have undoubtedly human hands figured on them, both on the obverse and the reverse, and two coins have already been described (Nos. 6 and 60) with a human hand on the king's neck. It requires, however, rather a stretch of the imagination to acknowledge the figures we are now discussing on this coin, as representations of anatomical parts of the human body. At the same time, these figures have been described as such, by so many generations of numismatists down to the present day, that I prefer to

continue to call them "hands" but with the addition of the adjective "branched." Throughout this paper, I shall therefore always refer to these symbols as "branched hands."

Obverse.—† INI · ICINIDUCI

Reverse.—ITH THN THN IDH Weight, 14.5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 12 and 13.

A similar coin from the same dies in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet weighs 14·2 grs.

I have considered it important to settle if possible the vexed question whether the legends on the coins of this series have any intelligible meaning or not, so I have given the readings and the weights of all the specimens I have been able to examine thoroughly. As a result I have come to the conclusion that there cannot be any doubt that the inscriptions on these coins were never intended to have any meaning whatsoever. The following similar coins are in my cabinet :

Observe.—† HITCIFNIDNEI

Reverse.—♀ DI MDH CNI III Weight, 144 grs.

Observe.—+

Reverse.—||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| 0||| Weight, 14.7 grs.

Observe.—†ÆEIIURNNIR

Reverse.—ND EVR EISI .. ND Weight, 114 grs.

Observe.—~~INHILL+NINN~~

Reverse.—HN NN OIN HW Weight, 135 grs.

Observe.—† ΙΗΓΕΙΜΗΡΙΔΙ

Reverse.—III IHΘ III L IIΘ I Weight, 13.6 grs.

Obverse.—+ RENINRNPO

Reverse.—+ N O-HLL NR ONI Weight, 15.5 grs.

Reverse.—† ND PINI O DID IDID Weight, 15 grs.

Obverse.—† INNTIIHRIORII

Reverse.— $\frac{1}{2}$ IT HI HIO IFN Weight, 15.2 gr.

1 6 11 16 21

the following similar coins are in Mr. F.

Observe.— O|||||+|||||T

Obverse.—+	FNDN	NDH	
Reverse.—+	HHL	IHD	NTNI NENE
			Weight, 15·1 grs.
Obverse.—+	IHD	IHD	IHD
Reverse.—+	II	II	N
			Weight, 13·1 grs.
Obverse.—+	RNE	IRN	DE
Reverse.—+	NL	ONL	LI
			Weight, 12·3 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—+	I	I	I
			Weight, 15·9 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—+	III	III	III
			Weight, 14·1 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—+	III	III	III
			Weight, 13·5 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—+	III	III	III
			Weight, 11·4 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—+	N	NL	II
			Weight, 14 grs.
Obverse.—+	H	H	I
Reverse.—+	EO	EO	NDI
			Weight, 14·3 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—	IP	IP	IP
			Weight, 13·6 grs.
Obverse.—+	N	N	H
Reverse.—	I	I	I
			Weight, 13 grs.
Obverse.—+	H	H	H
Reverse.—	I	I	I
			Two, same dies; weights 13·3 and 11·4
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—	I	I	I
			grs. respectively.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—	---	---	---
			Weight, 11·8 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—	I	I	I
			Weight, 15 grs.
Obverse.—+	T	H	O
Reverse.—	I	I	I
			Weight, 14·5 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—	H	H	H
			Weight, 11·6 grs.
Obverse.—+	O	I	N
Reverse.—	D	H	N
			Weight, 13·8 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—	NDI	NDI	I
			Weight, 15·9 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—	I	I	I
			Weight, 15·6 grs.
Obverse.—+	I	I	I
Reverse.—	I	I	I
			Weight, 12 grs.
Obverse.—+	R	N	I
Reverse.—	E	E	ONE
			Weight, 13·6 grs.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\pm}$ IN FENITDNEI*Reverse.*— $\ddot{\pm}$ IN IHN IPF ITH Weight, 13·2 grs.*Obverse.*— $\ddot{\pm}$ IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII*Reverse.*— $\ddot{\pm}$ IIIII IIII OIII IIII Weight, 15·4 grs.*Obverse.*— $\ddot{\pm}$ IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII*Reverse.*— $\ddot{\pm}$ DL NPI ONN⁺ IIII Weight, 13·4 grs.*Obverse.*— $\ddot{\pm}$ IIINPNEIPII*Reverse.*— $\ddot{\pm}$ IT IDF PIPI IPI Weight, 12·6 grs.

No. 90. This coin only differs from No. 89 in the reverse, where the branched hands have only three fingers instead of the usual four.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\pm}$ IIIHTIDIOIE $\ddot{\pm}$ *Reverse.*—INI NPI OIII III $\ddot{\pm}$ Weight, 14·6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 91 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a pyramid of three pellets behind the King's neck on the obverse.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\pm}$ HCNGENEDNNH⁺—*versa**Reverse.*—III $\ddot{\pm}$ NNI CIII O ICHI Weight, 15·4 grs. In the author's cabinet.

In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet are two similar coins from the same dies, weighing 13·9 and 13·1 grs. respectively.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\pm}$ IIIIIHIDIMIDFD-E*Reverse.*—III $\ddot{\pm}$ OIH N $\ddot{\pm}$ RIC

No. 92 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a peculiar figure resembling the pomegranate mint-mark of Queen Mary, springing out of the neck of the bust which is pierced by its stalk.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\pm}$ IIIIIITIIIIIN NII*Reverse.*— $\ddot{\pm}$ III TOI +NI IIH Weight, 13 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 93 only differs from No. 89 by having one small annulet in front of the face, and another small annulet behind the neck of the bust.

Obverse.— $\ddot{\pm}$ IIINTERNDIIHNI*Reverse.*— $\ddot{\pm}$ III OICH IIEN JIHEI Weight, 15·9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

A similar coin in the same cabinet reads :

Obverse.— $\ddot{\pm}$ IIN · ENDNNNII*Reverse.*—NPI ONN HH $\ddot{\pm}$ PC Weight, 14·7 grs.

No. 94 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a pellet in front of the king's forehead.

Obverse.—⊕ RNINENDNC

Reverse.—⊕III NIC NIR FIC Weight, 11.7 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Another specimen from the same dies and weighing 13.6 grs. is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 95 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a sceptre composed of staff and three pellets, in front of the face, and of a pellet behind the neck.

Obverse.—⊕ OIMIIC HDIINI

Reverse.—⊕ NI INI OIN IDI Weight, 15.4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 96 is like No. 89 with a quatrefoil of four pellets or a cross botonée behind the neck.

Obverse.—⊕ IHNNCIIINCNHD

Reverse.—⊕ III IDII OHI IIDI Weight, 14 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 46.

No. 97 is like No. 89, with two pellets, one above the other in front of the face, and with a cross pattée behind the neck.

Obverse.—⊕ INITINDINIIII

Reverse.—⊕ NFI RNFI NINO DIVN Weight, 14.8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

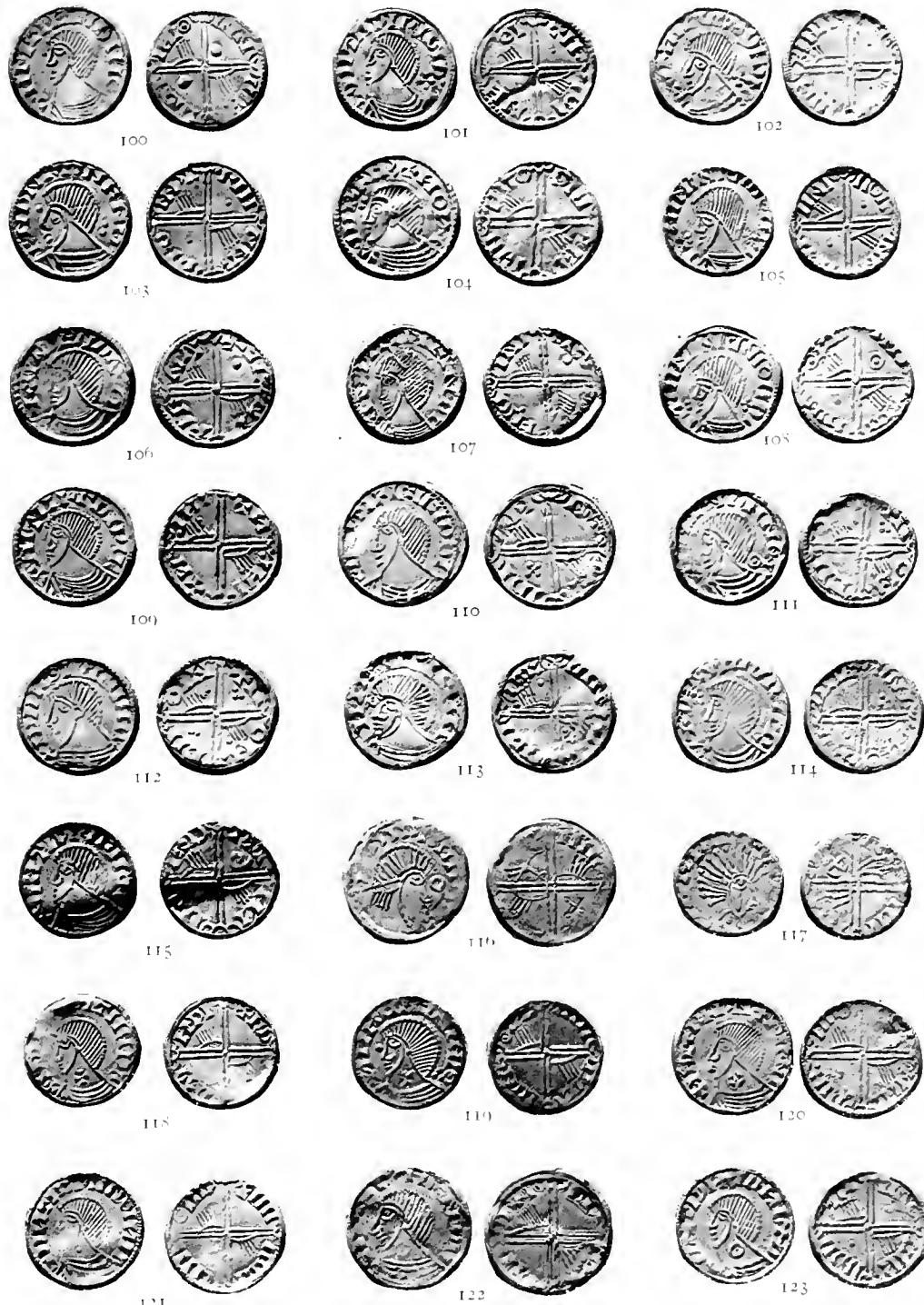
Compare Duane's Plate to Simon, 7.

A similar coin in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet weighs 14.5 grs. ; the obverse legend is ⊕IIIPICIDIIIRIIIEO while the reverse is from the same die as that of the coin illustrated.

No. 98 is like No. 89 with the addition of a cross pattée in front of the king's face.

Obverse.—NINIIPNCEIIDID

Reverse.—NE IIQI NII IIIO Weight, 13.2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.



HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

No. 99 is like No. 89 with the addition of a small pellet in the two opposite quarters of the reverse which have no branched hand.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIFNDCIIIFD

Reverse.—⊕ HH INII IHO HIIH Weight, 15·8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

A similar coin in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet has these legends :

Obverse.—⊕ IIIICLNNN

Reverse.—⊕ H·A·VΛ·ΘΛ·C HII Weight, 14·6 grs.

No. 100 only differs from No. 99 in having a large pellet in the two quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIEEIIDIIIO

Reverse.—INN IIIH IIIOCI INIO Weight, 14·5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

A similar coin from the same dies weighing 13·4 grs. is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet, in which is also another similar specimen with these legends :

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIIHFIIF··DI

Reverse.—INIO INII CMM III⊕ Weight, 14·1 grs.

No. 101 is similar to No. 99 with the addition of a cross pattée behind the king's neck.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIDIRIGID·O

Reverse.—⊕ IE IOI NE IOI Weight, 13·5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 102 only differs from No. 101 by having a cross botonée instead of a cross pattée behind the king's neck.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIHIDHIDHIN

Reverse.—IIIH IIIH IIIH - - - - Weight, 15·2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 103 is like No. 99 with one pellet in front of and two pellets behind the king's head.

Obverse.—⊕ PNRDNFNIH

Reverse.—⊕ NY NNE DEO NN^oE Weight, 16·4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 104 is like No. 99 with two pellets, one above the other, in front of the king's forehead.

Obverse.—⊕ IHREIR⊕NOMN

Reverse.—⊕ FH RIN HII0 DIN Weight, 17·1 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Another similar coin in the same cabinet weighs 14·4 grs.

No. 105 is like No. 99, with two pellets, one above the other, in front of the king's mouth and with a quatrefoil of four pellets behind his neck. The branched hands have only three fingers.

Obverse.—INNININNDNIOIIII

Reverse.—II0II INN II0II IINI Weight, 16 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 106 is like No. 89 with the addition of a large pellet in one of the otherwise blank quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ :NNIENDA:D

Reverse.—⊕ 7L NIC FNE NN Weights, 13·5 and 11·7 grs. (two from the same dies). In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 44.

In the same cabinet are the following :

Obverse.—⊕ III1TIPF1LIIII

Reverse.—⊕ II R1H FD IMR Weight, 12·8 grs.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIIIIIOIIII

Reverse.—IIIN OIII III +III Weight, 15·9 grs.

The following similar coins are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet :

Obverse.—⊕ III1TDF1LIIII

Reverse.—⊕ II R·N LII II·F Weights, 14·1 and 12·4 grs.: two with same dies.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIIIIIOIIII

Reverse.—⊕ PI NN OIN I'DII Weight, 14·2 grs.

Obverse.—⊕ NNIENDND

Reverse.—⊕ IL NIL FIE NN Weight, 11 grs.

Obverse.—⊕ NNENDND

Reverse.—NTI DIII IPII FNQ Weight, 13·2 grs.

Obverse.—⊕ NNIEND - - D

Reverse.—⊕ IL NIC FIE NN Weight, 10·3 grs.

No. 107 is a variation of No. 106 in having the branched hand in the third quarter adjacent to the lower vertical arm instead of the horizontal arm of the voided cross; in addition, there is a small pellet in the third quarter.

Obverse.— \ddagger INPIIIPIHNPPI

Reverse.—CITI III FIID INI Weight, 11.2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 108. The obverse is similar to that of No. 42, and the reverse, to that of No. 89 with a ring ornament in the second and a pellet in the third quarter.

Obverse.— \ddagger IIIDIDINININII

Reverse.— \ddagger III IIII OIII III Weight, 15 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 109 is similar to No. 89 with a pellet between each branched hand and the margin of the coin.

Obverse.— \ddagger IIIIIHFDIDIC

Reverse.— \ddagger III IIII IDI INI Weight, 13.9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

The following three similar coins are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet :

Obverse.— \ddagger IIIHICIIIITHICMC

Reverse.— \ddagger III IDI DPD IDI OI DII Weight, 14.8 grs.

Obverse.— \ddagger IIIDIDINTIOTII

Reverse.— \ddagger IIY III IDI \ddagger III DII Weight, 16.6 grs.

Obverse.—III \ddagger HICIIIKNIDII

Reverse.—III IDI ITD IDI DH Weight, 13.8 grs.

No. 110 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a cross botonée in the fourth quarter of the reverse.

Obverse.— \ddagger IIITIHFICIDDI

Reverse.—DT PH IDI HH Weights, 14.2 and 13.5 grs. (two specimens, same dies). In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Two exactly similar coins from other dies weighing 14.4 and 11.8 grs. are also in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet. The following five similar coins are in the author's cabinet :

Obverse.— \ddagger IIITIHFICIDPI

Reverse.— \ddagger H DTO DH IDI Weights, 15.9 and 14.3 grs. (two specimens, same dies).

Obverse.— \ddagger IFIITIHFICIDPI

Reverse.—NI \ddagger NTN DIC \ddagger NOH Weights, 15·4 and 12·8 grs. (two specimens, same dies).

Obverse.— \ddagger IFIITIHFICIDPI

Reverse.— \ddagger II \ddagger DD DD IDI Weight, 13·2 grs.

Compare with Lindsay's Plate I, 16, which has in addition a small pellet in the fourth quarter of the reverse.

No. 111 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a ring ornament behind the king's neck; and on the reverse there is a small pellet close to each branched hand, but unlike the reverse of No. 109, it is between the branched hand and a vertical arm of the voided cross: further, there are a pyramid of three pellets in the second and two adjacent small pellets in the fourth quarter.

Obverse.— \ddagger I - - - IENDNNNN

Reverse.— \ddagger II OH \ddagger EII OIN Weight, 14·5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 112 is very like No. 111 but there is no ring ornament on the obverse.

Obverse.— \ddagger IIIIIIOIII

Reverse.— \ddagger II OH \ddagger EII OIN Weight, 14·9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

There is another coin from the same dies and of exactly the same weight in the author's cabinet.

No. 113 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a small plain cross in front of the king's head: on the reverse, a small pellet on each side of one branched hand and four pellets between the other branched hand and the lower vertical arm of the voided cross, three of the pellets forming a trefoil.

Obverse.—III

Reverse.—III IOII O \ddagger I CIII Weight, 12·2 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 114 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a quatrefoil of four pellets in front of the king's head, and on the reverse there are three pellets grouped together in the second and one pellet in the centre of the fourth quarter.

Obverse.—⊕ 7ENN MIVRZFR

Reverse.—⊕ III IIMM IINL EIEO Weight, 14·4 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 45.

No. 115 is similar to No. 89, with the addition on the reverse of a coiled serpent or worm in the second, and a pellet in the fourth quarter of the voided cross.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIITDRIFIHF

Reverse.—⊕ M DF ITIO Weight, 15·9 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 116 has on the obverse a coarsely executed head like that on No. 87, but turned to the right and with an annulet in front of the forehead; the reverse is also rather coarsely executed and is similar to that of No. 89; in one of the quarters of the voided cross is a figure which is probably a bird with three feathers in its tail, and in the opposite quarter is a rather wiry cross botonée.

Obverse.—IIMM - - -

Reverse.—IIMM - - - Weight, 10·1 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 117 has, like No. 116, an equally barbarous head to the right, with a remarkable crop of porcupine-looking hair, each line of which ends in a distinct pellet; the neck descends to the margin of the coin. On the neck is a star of four pellets; the reverse is a very coarse copy of that of No. 89, with a wheel of four spokes in the first quarter of the voided cross. The legends on both sides consist of a series of vertical strokes, that on the obverse being divided into three portions by two pellets. Weight, 10 grs. In the author's cabinet.

CLASS 14. COINS 118 TO 128 OF PLATES V AND VI.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type 14. Symbols on neck of bust, with a branched hand in two quarters of the reverse: other quarters vacant or containing a single pellet.

No. 118 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a cross pattée on the king's neck.

Obverse.—+ ID[ICND]ITICIDF

Reverse.—+ ED[NCI]ITI H.DI Weight, 13·3 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate V, 3.

A similar coin from the same dies, and weighing 13·8 grs., is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 119 only differs from No. 118 in having a pellet in front of the king's neck and a trefoil of three pellets at the back of the neck.

Obverse.—NINNINMNNINNNIO

Reverse.—NIN OIN NIN NIN Weight, 13·2 grs. In the British Museum.

An almost similar coin is in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet, but with different legends.

Obverse.—HIIIIHIIICIN - - - - O

Reverse.—+HN NIN OIII NIN Weight, 13 grs.

No. 120 is like No. 118, with the addition of a pellet in the two vacant quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—+INETRFRN+DIFNI

Reverse.—+IFII RIII. NIIO + Weight, 14·9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 121 is like No. 89, with a pellet on the king's neck.

Obverse.—+NINTIDIDINDOINII

Reverse.—+NIN NINN OINN OIID Weight, 15·4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

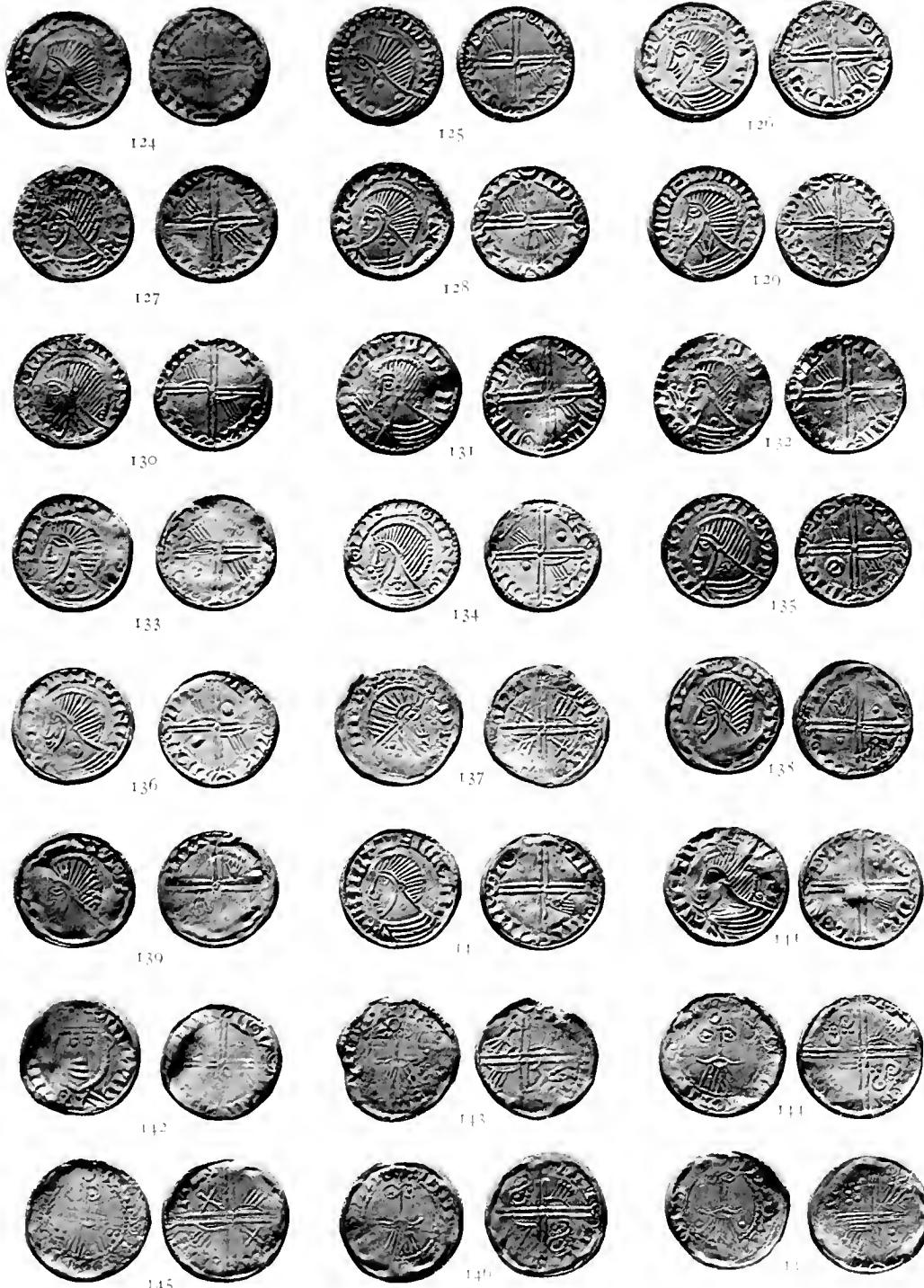
No. 122 is like No. 89, with a ring ornament (ring enclosing a pellet) on the king's neck.

Obverse.—III+HIIIDENIOII

Reverse.—ITI IFI III - - - - Weight, 14 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Plate II, 28.

There are two similar coins in the author's cabinet, viz.:



HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

Obverse.—⊕ INTIDVRIDHLD

Reverse.—⊕ NI NH OH! IDI Weight, 13·9 grs.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIDITIIPIHN

Reverse.—⊕ PD - - - - - IPI Weight, 13·4 grs.

and a third specimen in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIICIIITIIIIII

Reverse.—⊕ III DN IO! ICN Weight, 12·6 grs.

No. 123 is like No. 122, with the addition of a pellet in the second and fourth quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ INTIDVRIDHICD

Reverse.—⊕ IDI IIIIΘ IIII INDN Weights, 14·3 and 12·9 grs. (two from same dies). In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 124 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a figure like a coiled rope, or annulet with two diverging appendages below, on the king's neck.

Obverse.—ΘEI:III - - - - - O

Reverse.—IIIW IIIW IIIW IIIW Weight, 15·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 125 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of three widely separated pellets, viz., one in each angle of the king's neck.

Obverse.—OIIIIIIINI⊕NNNDNNI

Reverse.—⊕NN NN NN NNII Weight, 15 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

There is a similar coin in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Obverse.—HNON NINDIII⊕NN

Reverse.—NN NN ONN - - - Weight, 12 grs.

No. 126 only differs from No. 89 in having a trefoil of pellets on the king's neck, and a very minute pellet in the second and fourth quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ MITDEI - - EI-I-I

Reverse.—⊕ E IIOI NC! PH Weight, 13·8 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 127 is like No. 98, with a wiry and long cross botonée on the king's neck, with a pellet behind the neck.

Obverse.— \oplus INEN - - - - - \times

Reverse.—OIII IIIII IIIII Weight, 14 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 128 is like No. 89, with the addition of a sceptre, formed of a staff and three pellets, on the king's neck.

Obverse.—= HKNINIDININNO

Reverse.— \oplus HI OIII IIDI NI Weight, 147 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

In the same cabinet are two similar coins with the following legends :

Obverse.— \oplus IIOI I+H+H \times

Reverse.— \oplus HI - - - - - DI NNI Weight, 135 grs.

Obverse.—Same die.

Reverse.—HH HIO I+H+ III \times Weight, 117 grs.

CLASS 15. COINS 129 TO 132 OF PLATE VI.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. A human hand on the obverse, with a branched hand in two quarters of the reverse.

No. 129 only differs from No. 89 in having a well formed human hand with diverging pellet-ended fingers directed upwards on the king's neck. There is also a trefoil of three pellets in front of the face.

Obverse.—HIIICIIHHHHIIIIII

Reverse.—HN OIN NNI INN Weight, 122 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Dr. Aquilla Smith, in his paper "The Human Hand on Hiberno-Danish Coins," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series III, vol. iii, 1883, describes and illustrates (as No. 3) a similar coin, but with different legends and of heavier weight, viz., 135 grs., which he says is in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet, but I was unable to find it there. That missing coin has apparently been published by Lindsay, see

Supplement, Plate II, Fig. 34, who attributes it to Regnald III. I bought a similar coin at the Rashleigh Sale with the following legend :

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIIICIIIIDIII.

Reverse.—IIIIN OIIIF HW. Weight, 13·7 grs.

and Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton has another specimen from the same dies, weighing 14·1 grs.

No. 130 is very similar to No. 129, but the hand on the neck has the fingers directed downwards; there is only one pellet instead of three in front of the face.

Obverse.—NNONONINICIIINNN

Reverse.—OIIII N-H IIIIPIH. Weight, 13·1 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

This coin is described and illustrated, No. 4, in Dr. Aquilla Smith's paper, already quoted.

No. 131 is like No. 89, with the interesting addition of a well formed human hand having the thumb applied to the king's nose. On the reverse there is a single pellet in each of the vacant quarters.

Obverse.—⊕ NNIOIIIENIIIHN

Reverse.—⊕ III NIIN OIIIIN NIIM. Weight, 17·2 grs. In the British Museum.

There is a similar coin from the same dies, and weighing 15·8 grs., in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet; a third specimen, but from another die for the obverse, and weighing 16 grs., is in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet. Compare with Lindsay's Plate II, 29, which is attributed to Regnald III.

No. 132 only differs from No. 131 in having a pellet on the king's neck.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIOIIIIFIDIII

Reverse.—IIIIN NNII IIIIHO. Weight, 14·2 grs. In the British Museum.

CLASS 16. COINS 133 TO 137 OF PLATE VI.

Type of Aethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. Symbols on neck of bust, with a

branched hand in two quarters of the reverse, with symbols in the other quarters.

No. 133 differs from No. 89 in having an annulet between three pellets symmetrically placed on the king's neck; reverse has a pellet by the side of each branched hand as in No. 109, with a trefoil of pellets in the second, and an annulet in the fourth quarter.

Obverse.—O||||| - -

Reverse.—|||| |||| |||| |||| Weight, 14 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 134 differs from No. 89 by having a cross botonée on the king's neck and two pellets, one placed above the other, in front of the mouth; on the reverse is a large pellet in the second and fourth quarters.

Obverse.—ΝΘΙΙΙΙΙΙΛΟΙΙΙΙΙΙΟ

Reverse.—ΙΡΗ ΟΙΔΙ ΙΙΙ ΙΝ ΙΝ Weight, 13·6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 135 differs from No. 89 in having a figure like a Greek omega or Gothic **ω** reversed on the king's neck and on the reverse, a pellet in the second and a ring ornament in the fourth quarter.

Obverse.—ΔΝΗΝΝΔΔΝΙΝΙΝΙ

Reverse.—Φ Ν ΙΓΔ ΙΔΝΕ ΦΙΝ Weight, 11·8 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 136 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of an annulet on the king's neck and a large pellet in the second and fourth quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—ΙΗΕΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙ

Reverse.—ΙΙΟΙ ΙΙΙΟ ΙΝΝ ΙΙΙ Weight, 12·7 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 43.

No. 137 is similar to No. 116, with the addition of four pellets on the neck and a trefoil of three pellets instead of an annulet in front of the face. On the reverse there is a large cross botonée in the two quarters not occupied by the branched hands

Obverse.—|||| - - - -

Reverse.—|||| |||| |||| |||| Weight, 7·5 grs., damaged (0·79 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

CLASS 17. COINS 138 TO 141 OF PLATE VI.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. With one or two human hands on the reverse.

No. 138 is a most interesting coin and is, so far as I know, unique, like its fellow described below as No. 139. On the obverse is a roughly executed bust to the left, dividing the legend below, somewhat like that of No. 89; the legend is composed of nineteen vertical strokes; the reverse has a large cross voided with a pellet in the centre; the extremities of the arms of the cross are blurred, but apparently terminate each in three crescents; in each of two opposite quarters is a well formed hand with outspread fingers, each finger terminating in a small pellet; the palm is represented by a larger pellet, from which extends a short rod representing the wrist, by which it is attached to one arm of the voided cross in such a way that both wrists are parallel to each other. When the coin is placed as in the plate, one hand is directed upwards and the other directed downwards. The intervening quarters of the voided cross have each a pellet.

Obverse.—||||||||||||||||

Reverse.—|||| |||| |||| |||| Weight, 10·6 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 139 is very similar to No. 138, but the two human hands are in the other two opposite quarters of the voided cross of the reverse, and there is no pellet in either of the intervening quarters. Otherwise the arrangement of the hands is exactly like that in No. 138.

Obverse.—||| - - - - -

Reverse.—||| ||| ||| ||| Weight, 8·6 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 140 I have placed rather out of its order here, but it is so intimately connected with Nos. 138 and 139 that I felt justified in doing

so. This finely preserved and probably unique coin resembles No. 35, with a pellet on the king's neck replacing the cross pattée behind the neck. On the reverse, instead of a pellet in one quarter, is an extremely well formed left human hand with wrist, by which it is attached at right angles to one arm of the voided cross; in the centre of the palm is a pellet similar to the pellets in the other three quarters. There is no pellet in the central crescent at the extremity of each arm of the voided cross.

Obverse.— IIIIIII+IIIEIIIIOIII

Reverse.— III OIII III IOI Weight, 17 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 141 only differs from No. 140 in having the pellet on the obverse behind instead of on the king's neck. This coin is also probably unique.

Obverse.— NNTR ----- E

Reverse.— EO DRI EON DYF Weight, 17 grs. (1.1 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

Dr. Edward Ledwich in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, second edition, Dublin, 1804, has a chapter entitled "Of the Ancient Irish Coins," pp. 211-227, which is illustrated by a plate of fourteen coins. No. 7 on that plate corresponds very much with Nos. 140 and 141, and is thus described by that author:—

"No. 7. The obverse, an head helmeted; the legend not very fair was—Sihtric Re Difl—Sihtric, King of Dublin; reverse, a cross and hand in one angle. The legend not intelligible. The rim surrounding the outward semi-circle of the helmet is here visible, nor is it ornamented with pearls."

It is a remarkable fact that Dr. Aquilla Smith appears to have overlooked this description in Dr. Ledwich's book, because he does not refer to these coins in his "The Human Hand on Hiberno-Danish Coins," already mentioned. The four probably unique coins (Nos. 138-141) are conclusive evidence, in my opinion, that the branch-like symbols on the reverses of Hiberno-Danish coins were intended to represent the human hand, and that Dr. Aquilla Smith was mistaken when he wrote, "It is very improbable that the fleshy hand on the

obverse of Fig. 2 (No. 131 in this paper, and Fig. 131, Plate VI) and the branches with four leaves in two alternate angles of the cross on its reverse have the same signification as symbols." It seems to be, on the contrary, most probable that the "branched hand" figure so common on Hiberno-Danish coins was really intended to represent the human hand which is so well executed in Nos. 140 and 141 and with less artistic power in Nos. 138 and 139.

CLASS 18. COINS 142 TO 147 OF PLATE VI.

Type of Æthelred II., reverse only. Obverse, large head facing Reverse, *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. With a branched hand in two quarters of the reverse, with pellets or symbols in the other quarters.

No. 142 has on the obverse a coarsely executed and very large full face, fringed by whiskers of short hair; the nose, eyes and mouth are fairly well represented. The reverse is like that of No. 99.

Obverse.—|||| - - - 0000||||W^W

Reverse.—||+|| |||| |||| ||ON Weight, 13·5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Compare with Lindsay's Supplement, Plate III, 60.

No. 143. The obverse has a very coarse full face or rather diagram of a full face with beard. Near the top margin of the coin in the centre is an annulet above, between and touching the eyes; a straight line leads to a mouth, below which are some six or eight slightly radiating lines ending in pellets to represent a beard; on each side is a pellet-tipped crescent with convexity towards the nose, above a trefoil of pellets. The face is completely surrounded by a legend composed of straight strokes. The reverse is similar to that of No. 89, with a fairly well drawn bird in each of the alternate angles of the voided cross. There cannot be any doubt about the bird-like character of these figures; the pointed bills are seen to traverse the two lines of the arms of the voided cross, while the feet are represented by three

claws fixed in the angle of the same cross; the birds are exactly opposite each other, feet to feet; each bird's tail is composed of three diverging lines ending in pellets. The legend here also consists only of straight strokes. The coin weighs 7·3 grs. (0·48 gramme), and is in the Copenhagen Museum. It is probably unique; unfortunately, it is slightly damaged.

No. 144. The obverse is similar to that of No. 143, without the crescents and trefoils on each side of the face. The legend, which consists of one annulet and many straight strokes, is between two beaded circles and is divided by two small pellets exactly above the annulet, which is a part of the face. The reverse is similar to that of No. 89, with a large S-like figure with a trefoil of pellets at each extremity, in the first and third quarters of the voided cross; the legend consists of twenty single strokes. Weight, 10·5 grs. (0·67 gramme); in the Copenhagen Museum. P. Hautberg in his *Myntforhold og Udmynntninger i Danmark indtil 1146* (Numismatic History of Denmark before 1146), attributes a coin to King Svend Estridsen, 1047-1075, on the reverse of which are two similar S-like figures, which are, however, turned the other way and have a trefoil of pellets only at one extremity. See Tab. VIII, 15, of that work.

No. 145 only differs from No. 144 by the addition of a pyramid of three pellets on each side of the beard, and by there being only straight strokes in the legend of the obverse; the reverse has a large cross botonée instead of the S-shaped figure in the alternate vacant quarters.

Obverse.—III - - - - -

Reverse.—III IIII IIII IIII Weight, 9·4 grs. (0·6 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 146 only differs from No. 144 in having the eyes closer to the legend and the annulet above and between them absent; the reverse has the same S-like figures, but they are reversed.

Obverse.—O IIII - - - - -

Reverse.—III IIII IIII I..... Weight, 8·6 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.



148



149



150



151



152



153



154



155



156



157



158



159



160



161



162



163



164



165



166



167



168



169



170



171



HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

PLATE VII.

No. 147. The obverse is like that of No. 146, with the addition of a pellet on each side of the beard; on the reverse, which is like that of No. 89, one quarter without the branched hand has a group of four pellets, and the other, a pyramid, of three pellets.

Obverse.—III-----

Reverse.—III----- Weight, 8·5 grs. (0·55 grammes). In the Copenhagen Museum.

CLASS 19. COINS 148 TO 161 OF PLATE VII.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. With only one branched hand on the reverse, without and with symbols on both sides.

No. 148 differs from No. 89 in having only one branched hand on the reverse, the other three quarters of the voided cross being vacant.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIERICN⊕DYCINMΥII

Reverse.—⊕ ΙΙ ΒΙΕΩ ΙΙΟ ΕΥΙΙ Weight, 14·7 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Two similar coins, also in the author's cabinet, have the following legends :

Obverse.—⊕ NHTERI-IIIDTRH

Reverse.—⊕ III IIII IIIO IDHE Weight, 16·6 grs.

Obverse.—⊕ ΙΙΟΝΙΙΙΟΝΝΝΝ

Reverse.—⊕ ΤIII IIIO III⊕ Weight, 14·3 grs.

A third similar coin is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Obverse.—⊕ HHHTCEN⊕IH

Reverse.—⊕ IEI DIE ΝΝΩ RFN Weight, 16·2 grs.

No. 149 is similar to No. 148 with the addition of a peculiar object, like a small German S with a pellet at each extremity, in the quarter opposite the branch hand on the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ ΙΙΙΔΝΙΙ⊕⊕IRIENII

Reverse.—⊕ NC EIDI ΟΙΙΙ ΙΙΙD Weight, 16·2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 150 is similar to No. 148 with the addition of two pellets, one above the other, in front of the king's face and of a cross botonée in the quarter opposite the single branched hand on the reverse. The legends on both sides are composed of upright strokes. Weight, 13 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 151 only differs from No. 148 in having on the obverse, a star of four pellets on the king's neck and two pellets one above the other, in front of as well as behind his head. On the reverse, there is a pyramid of three pellets close to and in the same quarter as the branched hand; in the opposite quarter is a star of four rays with a pellet in two adjacent angles: in the other two quarters of the voided cross are a square of four pellets and a pyramid of three pellets respectively.

Obverse.— \ddagger II DNI E II DNI II

Reverse.—III III IIII IIII Weight, 10·4 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with Lindsay's Plate II, 44.

No. 152 is like No. 151 with, on the reverse, one pellet close to the branched hand, and a star of four rays but without pellets, in the opposite quarter: in the alternate quarters is a pyramid of three pellets.

Obverse.—III - - - - \ddagger

Reverse.— \ddagger - - - - II III \overline{O} NF Weight, 7·8 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 153 is like No. 151, but on the reverse there is a pyramid of three pellets on one side of the branched hand and a pellet on the other; in an adjacent quarter is a star of four rays with three pellets, and in the other two quarters are a square of four pellets and a pyramid of three pellets respectively.

Obverse.— \ddagger IPNHPICII - - - -

Reverse.—NE NPI - - - IDI Weight, 11·1 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

A second similar coin in the same cabinet has this legend :

Obverse.— \ddagger IPNIPI - - - - DI

Reverse.—IPI INI NIF - - - Weight, 10·2 grs.

Compare Lindsay's Plate II, 44 and 45.

No. 154. The obverse has a coarse likeness to that of No. 151, but a plain cross in front of the king's forehead has replaced all the pellets on and around the bust. On the reverse there is a couple of pellets on each side of the branched hand; in two adjacent quarters of the voided cross is a four-rayed star with a pellet in each angle and in the fourth quarter is a star of five pellets.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIII -----

Reverse.—IIII IIII IIII IIII Weight, 10·4 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 155 is like No. 154 with a crozier-like rod, the crook turned towards the edge of the coin, instead of the plain cross in front of the king's face: on the neck is the same peculiar figure like a coiled rope or annulet with two diverging appendages below, as on the obverse of No. 124, but with the addition of a pellet inside the annulet. On the reverse in the quarter opposite the single branched hand, is a ring ornament and in the other two quarters are a pellet and a pyramid of three pellets respectively.

Obverse.—IIIIII ----- O

Reverse.—IIII IIII IIII IIII Weights 14·8 and 14·1 grs. respectively. (Two similar coins, obverse same dies.) In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 156 is very similar to No. 151 with the head on the obverse turned to the right; on the reverse, there are two pellets and one pellet respectively on either side of the branched hand: in an adjacent quarter is a four-rayed star with three pellets; in the other two quarters of the voided cross are a square of four pellets and a cluster of six pellets respectively.

Obverse.—⊕ --- TIIIIIIIIIIIIII

Reverse.—N EIN CIN --- IDII Weight, 11·6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Plate II, 42.

No. 157 differs from No. 156 only in a few details: there are no pellets behind the head, nor are there any pellets on the reverse in the quarters containing the branched hand and the four-rayed star which

are opposite one another; in the other two quarters are three pellets in a line radiating from the centre of the coin and a group of five pellets respectively.

Obverse.—**III** - - - - -

Reverse.—**III** **III** **III** **III** Weight, 11 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 158 resembles No. 148 except that there are three pellet-ended fingers instead of four in the branched hand.

Obverse.—**+** **INITREREI** **DYFIII**

Reverse.—**+** **NL** **IFI** **NN** **HΓΘ** Weight, 17 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 159 is very like No. 151 with a pyramid of three pellets instead of a star of four on the king's neck, behind which is a square of four pellets with a single pellet above; on the reverse there are only three fingers to the branched hand as in No. 158; in an adjacent quarter is a pyramid of three pellets, while there is apparently a four-rayed star with pellets in the other two quarters which are rather blurred.

Obverse.—**+** **IHEIENONCIHDNM**

Reverse.—**IL** **III** **III** **III** **III** Weights, 16·3 and 15·3 grs. respectively. Two specimens, same dies.) In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Plate II, 40, where the coin is attributed to Ifars II., King of Limerick! Two similar coins are in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet, viz. :

Obverse.—**+** **IHEITNOIHNNDNM**

Reverse.—**III** **III** **III** **III** Weight, 15 grs.

Obverse.—**+** **IHEIENONVEIIDNM**

Reverse.—**III** **III** **III** **III** Weight, 15·5 grs.

No. 160 is similar to No. 148, with five fingers instead of four, in the branched hand; in the quarter adjacent is a cross botonée.

Obverse.—**+** **INCINCHIHTII**

Reverse.—**II** **O** **I** **I** **I** **[H]II** Weight, 10·5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet are three similar coins, all from the same dies as this specimen, and weighing 13·3, 12·5 and 12 grs. respectively.

Compare with Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 48, where the cross botonée is absent.

No. 161 is similar to No. 157, but on the reverse the four-rayed star is enclosed in a square, while the alternating quarters of the voided cross have each a pellet-ended crescent with convexity towards the centre of the coin; in addition, opposite the convexity of the crescents are groups of three and two pellets respectively.

Obverse.—NNN --- O --- N

Reverse.—III ----- Weight, 11 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS 20. COINS 162 TO 164 OF PLATE VII.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. With only one branched hand on the reverse, and with the letter S in the opposite quarter.

No. 162 is similar to No. 148, with the addition on the obverse of a star of four pellets on the king's neck and on the reverse of a well formed letter S in the quarter opposite the branched hand; the alternate quarters of the voided cross have each a pellet.

Obverse.—⊕ IIMIIIMIIMIEND

Reverse.—⊕ IID NEN I⊕HII UDI Weight, 14·6 grs. In the author's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 21, where it is attributed to Sihtric IV.

A similar coin is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet, viz.:

Obverse.—⊕ IIMIIIMIIMIEND

Reverse.—⊕ IIII PIDD I⊕HII IHODI Weight, 14·1 grs.

No. 163 only differs from No. 162, in having two pellets, one above the other, in two quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ YIITIIIRIIMIDIEIH

Reverse.—⊕ IIII DIDD I⊕HII IDDI Weight, 14·7 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 22.

No. 164 is exactly like No. 162, but with a reversed letter S on the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ IIIIIIIIIIDIIIE

Reverse.—⊕ III PIPi I+II IDII Weight, 13·5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 23.

Two similar coins from the same dies weighing 13·3 and 13·2 grs. are also in the author's cabinet, and three similar coins, all from the same dies as that illustrated, are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet and weigh 14·4, 13·8 and 12·5 grs. respectively.

CLASS 21. COINS 165 TO 170 OF PLATE VII.

Type of Ethelred II., reverse only *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. *Obverse.*—Large or small head facing. *Reverse.*—Only one branched hand with symbols in the other quarters.

No. 165. The obverse has a large head facing, enclosed in a pear-shaped figure with the small end upwards and forming a high peaked helmet to the round face which is bearded. The beard is represented by six diverging straight lines with a trefoil of three pellets in the centre below: around is the legend divided above by the helmet. This type is supposed to be copied from the full-faced pennies of Edward the Confessor 1042–1066, Hawkins 225. The reverse is almost exactly like that of No. 152, but without a pellet by the side of the branched hand, and with only two pellets instead of three pellets in one alternate quarter.

Obverse.—oR11⊕NNNDIIONNDIINF

Reverse.—NN III III III Weight, 9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Plate I, 1, where it is attributed to Imar or Hars I., 870–872, without the slightest evidence. Three similar coins weighing 8·4, 8·2 and 7·7 grs. respectively are also in the author's cabinet.

No. 166 is very similar to No. 165, but there is only one pellet instead of a trefoil of three pellets in one quarter of the reverse.

Observe.— III. I. C. I. N. I. N. I. N. I. T. D. I.

Reverse.—III INI III III Weight, 91 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 167 is similar to No. 165, but with the branched hand and the four-rayed star in adjacent quarters of the reverse; there is a pyramid of three pellets in each of the other two adjacent quarters.

Observe.— Oil - - - - -

Reverse.— Θ - - C - - III - - - - Weight, 10·3 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 168 is very similar to No. 144, but the annulets on the obverse which represent the eyes are much nearer the mouth and have no pellets inside them, on the reverse there is only one branched hand; the Ss in the two opposite quarters are reversed, and in the fourth quarter is a pellet-ended crescent with a pellet in its concavity which faces the centre of the coin.

Observe.—||||| - - - - -

Reverse.—III. — Weight, 7·5 grs. (0·49 grammes). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 169. The obverse has a small head facing, crowned and with two beaded lines below to represent the shoulders: on each side is an annulet: the whole inside an inner circle. The legend consisting of vertical strokes is between the two circles. This obverse has been possibly copied from William H., Hawkins 250. The reverse is like that of No. 148 with the addition of a trefoil of three pellets, in the opposite quarter to that containing the branched hand.

Observe.—||||| - - - - -

Reverse.—III III III III Weight, 12.6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 170 is similar to No. 169 but on the reverse there is an annulet in the quarter opposite to that containing the branched hand; there is a single pellet in each of the two alternate quarters.

Observe.—||||| - - -

Reverse.—III III III III Weight, 13.4 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

CLASS 22. COINS 171 TO 173 OF PLATES VII AND VIII.

Type of Aethelred II., reverse only, *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. *Obverse*.—Complicated crescent pattern. *Reverse*.—Only one branched hand with symbols in the other quarters.

No. 171. The obverse has a very complicated design. In the centre is a small cross pattée; around it are four small crescents; four crozier-shaped figures extend from the angles of the cross pattée, and passing between the small crescents, curve over towards one another in pairs above and below; between each pair of croziers is a pellet nearer the margin of the coin: to the left of this compound figure is a symbol resembling the letter **ω** with a pellet above it and a small oblong below it; and to the right is a reversed letter S with pellet below it. The reverse is exactly like that of No. 170.

Obverse.—||||| - - - -

Reverse.—||||| ||||| ||||| Weight, 14·1 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 172 is somewhat like No. 171. On the obverse, the two pairs of crozier-like figures spring above and below from an annulet enclosing a pellet; to the left a small **ω** has two pellets attached, one above the other, to the lower extremity of its middle limb; above and below are groups of three pellets: the reversed letter S on the right is without pellet. The reverse is exactly like that of No. 171.

Obverse.—||||| - - - -

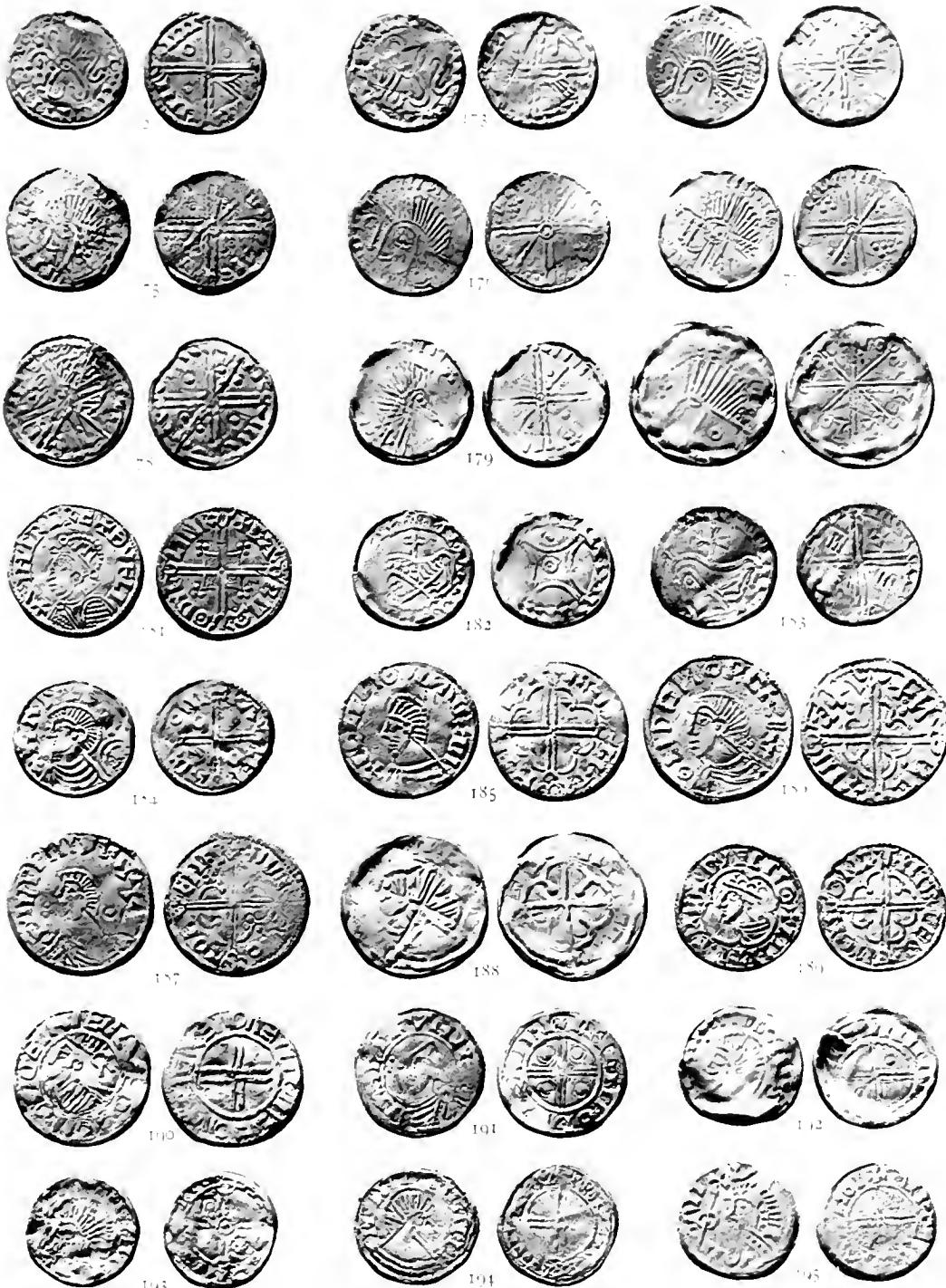
Reverse.—||| ||| ||| ||| Weight, 13 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 173 differs from No. 172 on the obverse by having instead of the **ω**, a figure composed of three pellet-ended branches diverging upwards from a pellet: there are no other pellets in the field.

Obverse.—||||| - - - -

Reverse.—||| - - - - - Weight, 14·6 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

Compare with Simon's Plate I, 22.



HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

CLASS 23. COINS 174 TO 180 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Ethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. *Obverse*.—Very coarse head usually to the left, with crozier in front. *Reverse*.—Cross botonée with or without stem, springing from the centre in two or four quarters.

No. 174. On the obverse the head, to the left, is similar to that of No. 138, although more coarsely executed, with each hair terminating in a pellet; in front of the face is a crozier with the crook turned towards the margin of the coin: on the neck is a cross botonée: the inscription is composed of simple strokes which are joined by transverse bars, forming a series of Hs. The reverse is similar to that of No. 16, with the addition in two opposite quarters of a sceptre with head of three pellets or cross botonée: the two alternate quarters contain a single pellet.

Observe.—||||| - - -

Reverse.—III III III III Weights, 14·8, 8·3 and 5·3 grs. (three specimens).

In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

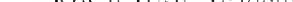
See Lindsay's Plate III, 69.

Similar coins weighing 8·4 and 9·8 grs. are in the author's cabinet and 9·5 grs. in the British Museum.

No. 175 is very like No. 174, but differs in the hair being without pellets, and instead of a cross botonée, there is a pyramid of three pellets on the neck. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes without cross bars. Weight, 6·5 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 170. The obverse only differs from that of No. 175 in having a staff joined to the middle pellet on the neck; the reverse differs from that of No. 174 in having a long voided cross botonée springing from a central ring ornament and in the alternate quarters a group of four or five pellets.

Observe.—||||| - - - -

Reverse. -  Weight, 6 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 177 differs from No. 176 in having on the reverse a pyramid of three pellets in two opposite quarters.

Obverse.—||||| - - - - -

Reverse.—||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| Weight, 5·7 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 178. The obverse is indistinct, but much like that of No. 174; the reverse is also similar to that of No. 174, but with a cross botonée instead of a sceptre in the two opposite quarters: in each of the alternate quarters is a large pellet. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 8·8 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 179 only differs from No. 178 in having the head on the obverse turned to the right.

Obverse.—||||| - - - - -

Reverse.—||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| Weight, 7·5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 180. *Obverse*.—A large coarsely-executed head to the left; the neck is composed of an equilateral triangle, in the centre of which is an annulet: in front of the forehead is a star of four pellets. *Reverse*.—On a simple long cross, is super-imposed a cross annulettée, *i.e.*, each extremity of which ends in a trefoil of three annulets: the whole within a beaded circle, outside which is the usual legend of simple strokes.

Obverse.—||||| - - - - -

Reverse.—||||| - - - - - Weight, 12·9 and 10·7 grs. (two specimens). In the author's cabinet.

See the Editors' Plate to Simon, 1, which is said to weigh only $6\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

CLASS 24. COIN 181 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type VIII; Hildebrand, Type E.

No. 181 brings us back again to decipherable coins. *Obverse*.—Bust to the left, in armour and radiate helmet; around, inscription divided by bust; outer circle. *Reverse*.—Square, with three pellets at each corner; over it, bisecting the sides, a long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in the centre, inscription, outer circle. A very finely executed coin.

Obverse.—+ SIHTRECRE+DYFLI

Reverse.—+ EA· RM· Q· ODYF LINR Weight, 17 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

The following are similar coins :

12. *Obverse.*—+ SIHTRECRE+ DYFLI

Reverse.—+ EA· MOO DYFLINR In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

368. *Obverse.*—+ AEDELRAEDRE+AIR

Reverse.—+ EIOMNS DYIROMR In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

376. *Obverse.*—+ AEDELRAEDREX ANGL

Reverse.—+ FÆREMEN MO DYFLI In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

378. *Obverse.*—+ AEDELRAED REX ANGLO

Reverse.—+ FIENEMN MO DYM In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

383. *Obverse.*—+ AEDELRAED RE+ ANGI

Reverse.—+ SIVLF MO DIFLINAM In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

Obverse.—+ AEDELRE DRE+ANG

Reverse.—+ FÆ NEPM NMØ DYHI Weight, 18·6 grs. (1·23 grammes). In the Copenhagen Museum.

Obverse.—+ EDELREDR: - - - Ø

Reverse.—+ DE MIØ HD· MFII Weight, 23 grs. (1·5 grammes). In Helsingfors Museum, found at Nastola 1865.

CLASS 25. COINS 182 TO 183 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Ethelred II. *British Museum Catalogue*, Type X (variety of); Hildebrand, Type G. *Reverse.*—Either quadrilateral figure enclosing ring ornament or as Ethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type 4, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D.

No. 182. The obverse has the *Agnus Dei* to the left with plain cross above; below the neck is a pyramid of three pellets: the reverse has a quadrilateral figure with incurved sides; in the centre is an annulet enclosing a pellet and there is a larger pellet on one side of the quadrilateral figure.

Obverse.—III - - - - -

Reverse.—III - - - - - Weight, 13·5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 183. The obverse is very similar to that of No. 182 while

the reverse can be compared with those of Nos. 67 and 76; in the opposite quarters of the long voided cross, is a large letter E with limbs terminating in pellets, while a large cross pattée occupies the alternate quarters. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 13·6 grs. In the British Museum. See Simon's Plate I, 17.

CLASS 26. COIN 184 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. Variety of Hildebrand, Type D, var. a, which is now considered to be Danish.

No. 184. *Obverse*.—Bust to the left; hair represented by straight lines ending in pellets; behind, shield; bust and shield dividing legend. *Reverse*.—Long voided cross, each limb terminating in three crescents; in two opposite quarters is an annulet.

Obverse.—+ HÆRECVN

Reverse.—+ A LFP RB: ONL Weight, 15 grs. In the author's cabinet.

According to Mr. L. E. Bruun this is a Danish coin struck at Lund.

CLASS 27. COINS 185 TO 188 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV; Hildebrand, Type E, var. f.

No. 185. *Obverse*.—Bust to the left, around, the inscription which is divided by the bust; outer circle. *Reverse*.—Over quatrefoil with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in the centre; around, inscription, outer circle.

Obverse.—+ BELEDDIOOCVN M CIII

Reverse.—+ IO H+E CII MDI Weight, 19·3 grs. (1·25 grammes). In Helsingfors Museum, found at Nousis, 1895.

The following are similar coins:

Obverse.—OIIIDENORLH+

Reverse.—+ ED E0+ IIII NEI Weight, 30 grs. In the British Museum.

Obverse.—OIIDENORCHI+

Reverse.—+ ED E0+ IIII NEI Weight, 38·9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 186 only differs from No. 185 in having on the obverse a pellet behind the king's neck, and on the reverse, three pellets outside the quatrefoil, one being opposite the apex of three of the cusps.

Observe.—OLIDENOUREH:

Reverse.—‡ И ИЕ ‡III E-‡ Weight, 37·2 grs. (2·43 grammes). In the Helsingfors Museum, found at Lundo, 1897.

The heavy weight of this and the coin previously described is remarkable.

No. 187 is similar to No. 185 with the addition on the obverse of a trefoil of three pellets in front of the king's face and of a pellet behind the neck ; on the reverse, one cusp has three pellets around it, viz., two pellets on each side within and one pellet without : outside the opposite cusp is a cross pattée.

Reverse.—**DVI R·O TOR EHFI** Weight, 21 grs. (1.37 grammes). In the Helsingfors Museum, found at Reso, 1834.

No. 188 has, on the obverse, an extremely coarsely executed head to the left, similar to that on No. 139, with the addition of a star of four pellets in front of the face; the reverse has a short plain cross inside and touching a quatrefoil with pellet at the apex of each cusp.

Observe.— III - - - - -

Reverse.—~~1111 1111 1111 1111~~ Weights, 11·9 and 8·4 grs. (two specimens).
In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

A third very similar specimen is in Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet and weighs 6.8 grs.

CLASS 28. COIN 189 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. *Obverse*.—*British Museum Catalogue*, Type V; Hildebrand, Type A, var. a. *Reverse*.—*British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, Hildebrand; Type E, var. f.

No. 189. *Obverse*.—Bust to the left, crowned within a quatrefoil; around, inscription, outer circle. *Reverse*.—On quatrefoil with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents, pellet in centre; around, inscription, outer circle.

Observe.—+ ZIHTRECRE-DYFLMO

Reverse.—‡ ZTE CEN IION OND Weight, 152 grs. In the British Museum.

See Simon's Plate II, 27. Similar coins have the following legends:

Obverse.—‡ SIHTREO·‡ANCLORE

Reverse.—‡ FN REI MIO FIM Weight, 15 grs. In the Helsingfors Museum; found at Reso, 1834.

Obverse.—‡ SITERICRE·‡DRVMI

Reverse.—‡ STEGNONDY In the Stockholm Museum.

Obverse.—‡ LMTREN·‡DIFILNNO

Reverse.—‡ NE RI: OHL MÆ Weight, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (1.19 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

Obverse.—‡ NIITRE·‡ANLLORV

Reverse.—‡ FE REN NMO DYF Weight, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. In the British Museum.

Obverse.—‡ ITIERICPE-PYHI

Reverse.—‡ EC NO NDY Weight, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (1.52 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

It is curious to note that with increasing blundering of the legends, there is actually an increasing weight.

CLASS 29. COIN 190 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. *Obverse.*—*British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a.; Hildebrand, Type E, var. g. *Reverse.*—*British Museum Catalogue*, Type XVI, var. a.; Hildebrand, Type H.

No. 190. On the obverse is the king's bust to the left, diademed, with a peculiar hanging tail to the crown behind, like a lyre; around, is the legend between two circles. The reverse has a short cross voided, around, is the legend between two circles.

Obverse.—AIEIIIDSOA-‡II

Reverse.—‡VIOF---XEIIDIIIII-‡VIOF Weight, 28 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

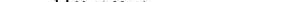
CLASS 30. COIN 191 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. *Obverse.*—*British Museum Catalogue*, Type IX; Hildebrand, Type E, var. h. *Reverse.*—*British Museum Catalogue*, Type XIII; Hildebrand's Type G.

No. 191. *Obverse.*—Bust to the left, wearing pointed helmet; in

front, sceptre ; around, is inscription between two circles, divided by the bust. *Reverse.*—Short cross voided ; limbs united at base by two circles ; in centre, pellet ; in each angle, annulet ; around, is inscription between two circles.

Observe.—C. H. V. NIL . . .

Reverse.— Weight, 145 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 191a. This coin was kindly lent to me by Mr. L. A. Lawrence after the plates were completed. The obverse is exactly like that of No. 191 but with the king's bust to the right; while the reverse also closely resembles that of No. 191, the only difference being a pellet inside each of the four annulets.

Obverse.—HVED-O-NVN

Reverse.—**THE UNION PRINT** Weight, 20.5 grs.

CLASS 31. COINS 192 AND 193 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut, being varieties of *British Museum Catalogue*,
Type XV; Hildebrand, Type G, var. b.

No. 192 has on the obverse a bust similar to that of No. 139 with two pellets in front of the face ; the reverse is similar to that of No. 190 with the addition of a large pellet in two opposite quarters of the small voided cross.

Observe.—|||||| - - - - - - - -

Reverse.—~~III~~ ~~III~~ ~~III~~ ~~III~~ Weight, 10.4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 193. The obverse resembles that of No. 139; the reverse has a small cross pattée; in the centre is an annulet enclosing a pellet; in one quarter is a ring ornament, and in the opposite quarter is a wheel of four spokes.

Reverse.—III III III III Weight, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 32. COIN 194 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. *British Museum Catalogue*, Type XV; Hildebrand, Type G, var. b, with the head on the obverse to the right.

No. 194. The obverse has the head to the right like that of No. 157 but with no symbols on the neck; while the reverse is similar to that of No. 190.

Obverse.—||||| - - - -

Reverse.—||||| - - - - Weight, 9 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

Compare with Simon's First Additional Plate No. 3. A very similar coin is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet weighing 11.7 grs. and has several Ms and Vs in the reverse legend instead of the simple strokes.

CLASS 33. COIN 195 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. *British Museum Catalogue*, Type XVI (variety of); Hildebrand, Type H.

No. 195. The obverse has a three-quarter bust to the left extending down to the margin of the coin; in front is a sceptre with a cross pattée above, and half-way down its staff is a large annulet enclosing a pellet. The reverse is similar to that of No. 190.

Obverse.—NI - - - -

Reverse.—NIT A - - - |||OI Weight, 12 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

According to Mr. L. E. Bruun this is a Norwegian coin struck by Harold Haarderaade, or his sons, about 1066.

CLASS 34. COINS 196 AND 197 OF PLATE IX.

Type of Cnut, reverse only. *British Museum Catalogue*, Type XVI; Hildebrand, Type H. *Obverse.*—Complicated crescent pattern.

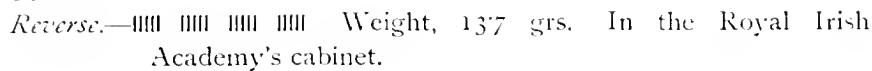
No. 196. The obverse is similar to that of No. 173, while the reverse is like that of No. 190. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 8.8 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.



HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

No. 197 is similar to No. 172 but there is no branched hand on the reverse.

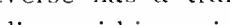
Obverse.—

Reverse.— Weight, 137 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

The reverse of this coin belongs to the type of Ethelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D, and ought to have been described much earlier in the paper.

CLASS 35. COINS 198 AND 199 OF PLATE IX.

Type of Harold II. **PAX**, Hawkins 231.

No. 198. The large head on the obverse is to the left and is coarsely executed; each of the lines representing the hair ends in a pellet; on the neck is an annulet, and in front of the face is a plain cross with a pellet above and below it. The legend has a cross patee and two annulets or Os while the remaining letters are the usual strokes. The reverse has a transverse band, bordered above and below by a beaded line, within an inner beaded circle; the legend on the transverse band consists of three upright strokes on each side with an annulet in the centre separating them thus,  The legend round the reverse between two beaded circles, consists of simple strokes with an annulet opposite each end of the transverse band. The coin has a rough resemblance to Harold II.'s **PAX** penny, Hawkins 230-231. I have only seen five specimens of it, four of which are in my cabinet and one in that of Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton: they are all from the same dies and their weights are respectively 14·4, 13·7, 13·2, 12·4 and 14·1 grs.

No. 199 is somewhat similar, on the obverse, to No. 198, with a better designed head to the right; on the neck is a ring ornament. The legend does not consist simply of strokes, and is between two circles. The reverse is very like that of No. 198, but on the transverse band there are only four straight strokes divided by a central annulet.

Obverse.—NNNII - - - - HΘ

Reverse.—||||| - - - - Weight, 13 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS 36. COINS 200 TO 202 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William I., reverse only. *Obverse.*—Large coarse head to the right or left. *Reverse.*—Cross fleury with or without inner circle; compare with Hawkins, William I., 233.

No. 200. The head on the obverse is very similar to that on No. 198, but is turned to the right; in addition to the annulet on the neck, there is a star of four rays in front of the face. The reverse has a cross fleury with vacant quarters, and has no inner circle.

Obverse.—||||| - - - -

Reverse.—||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| Weight, 9·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Plate III, 49.

No. 201. The obverse is similar to that of No. 200, but there is a cross botonée instead of an annulet on the neck. On the reverse is a small cross fleury within an inner circle; in each quarter is a pellet. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 10 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 202 is similar to No. 200 but with the head on the obverse to the left: there is a pellet in front of the face, while the neck is plain.

Obverse.—||||| - - - -

Reverse.—||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| Weight, 11·3 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 37. COINS 203 AND 204 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William I., reverse only. *Obverse.*—Complicated crescent pattern. *Reverse.*—Like William I., Hawkins 236.

No. 203 has exactly the same obverse as No. 171, while the

reverse has a lozenge-shaped ornament, each angle terminating in a trefoil; in the centre, a pellet; the whole within an inner circle. The legends on both sides consist of straight strokes. Weight, 13·8 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

See Simon's First Additional Plate, No. 7.

No. 204 only differs from No. 203 by having the **M** and **S** transposed; the latter not being reversed but having a peilet above and below it. Weight, 14 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 38. COINS 205 AND 206 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William I., Hawkins 237.

No. 205. The obverse is a very good copy of William I.'s penny, Hawkins 237, viz., bust facing, crowned, between two sceptres, one sceptre has a cross pattée and the other a quatrefoil of four pellets; in addition there is a pellet between the cross pattée sceptre and the king's neck; the whole within an inner circle. The reverse has within an inner circle, a cross fleury with pellet in the centre: in two opposite quarters is an annulet and in the other two quarters a pellet. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 12·4 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

A fragment of this coin is illustrated in Simon's first additional Plate 10, and another similar coin in Lindsay's Supplement, Plate III, 57. There is a similar specimen in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet weighing only 8·7 grs., but the quarters on the reverse are blank.

No. 206 is very like No. 205 but with a much coarser head on the obverse, and with a single pellet in each quarter of the reverse. Weight, 11·6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 39. COIN 207 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William I., Hawkins 239.

No. 207. The obverse has the king's head to the right, in front,

a sceptre with a second and shorter sceptre (?) in front of the neck but without inner circle: the reverse has a cross pattée with central ring ornament; there is a spike in the middle of each pattéeed extremity of the cross: in each quarter is a lis turned inwards. The legends on both sides are simple strokes with transverse bars connecting them. Weight, 9·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS 40. COIN 208 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William I., reverse only. Hawkins 240, **PAXS** type, with usual Irish type of head to left on the obverse.

No. 208. The head to the left on the obverse resembles that of No. 99 but is of coarser execution; the reverse is copied from the **PAXS** type of William I., Hawkins 240, viz., a small cross pattée, in angles, blundered letters represented by **XXX2**, each letter within a small circle, and the whole within an inner circle.

Obverse.--- - - - FN³FN·ΘΙΓDLTN

Reverse.--- - - - - - Weight, 12·2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 41. COINS 209 TO 212 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William I., obverse only, Canopy type, Hawkins 236. *Reverse.*—Triquetra of birds.

No. 209. The bust which is facing, has a strong resemblance to that on the obverse of the canopy type of William I., with the addition of a sceptre on each side; the full face is well executed and is without beard. The reverse has in the centre a pellet within a circle, around which are attached three birds forming a triquetra or tribach. Each bird has four feathers in its tail, which is represented by four diverging lines each ending in a pellet: its legs are represented by a single rod attached to the central ring ornament, while the body, head and beak are represented by two rods and three pellets. There cannot be any doubt about their being birds although Dr. Aquilla Smith in his paper

already mentioned, describes them as "human upper extremities, each consisting of an arm, forearm and hand with fingers expanded . . . the three thumbs meeting at a central point." The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 12·7 grs., in Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

For reverse see Lindsay's Plate III, 51.

No. 210. The obverse resembles that of No. 209, but the face is more coarsely executed and has a straggling beard: the sceptres instead of being outside, are inside the canopy. The reverse only differs from that of No. 209 by the birds having each three claws by which they are attached to the central ring ornament. Weight, 13·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 211. Although the obverse is not very well struck, it resembles that of No. 210: the beard is longer and the lines representing it are divergent. The reverse resembles that of No. 209. Weight, 10·9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet. An exact representation is given in Duane's Plate to Simon, 16.

No. 212 is very similar to No. 211. On the obverse, the head of each sceptre is composed of a trefoil of three pellets, and the divergent lines forming the beard each terminate in a pellet; on the reverse the central annulet is without a pellet, and one of the birds forming the tribachi is duplicated except for two feathers of the tail which are absent. Weight, 14·4 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

CLASS 42. COIN 213 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William I., obverse, Hawkins 237, and of William II., reverse, Hawkins 245.

No. 213. The obverse is very similar to that of No. 206 and the sceptres on each side have heads composed of a trefoil of three pellets, one sceptre being nearly double the length of the other. The reverse is a copy of that of William II., Hawkins 245, viz., a cross pattée within a quatrefoil; in the centre an annulet. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 14·5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

CLASS 43. COINS 214 AND 215 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William II., obverse Hawkins 250, and reverse of William I., Hawkins 240.

No. 214. The obverse is possibly from the same die as that of No. 169 or No. 170; the reverse has a short cross pattée with an annulet enclosing a pellet for centre: in two opposite angles is an annulet enclosing a four-rayed star; the whole enclosed by an inner circle.

Obverse.—||||| - - - - -

Reverse.—||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| Weight, 14·9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

There are two similar coins weighing 12·5 grs. and 12·2 grs. respectively in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet. Compare with Simon's Plate II, 31, and Lindsay's Supplement, Plate III, 59.

No. 215 is similar to No. 214, but on the reverse there are four annulets enclosing a star, or letter, viz., one in each quarter. The coin is badly struck and the details are not very distinct. Weight, 8·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS 44. COINS 216 AND 217 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William II., reverse only, Hawkins 247, and with, on obverse, large coarse head within inner circle.

No. 216. The obverse is similar to that of No. 146 with the addition of an annulet on each side of the beard; the reverse has a small cross pattée springing from a ring ornament as centre, with a well-shaped S in two opposite quarters; the extremities of the S consist of trefoils of pellets; in the two alternate quarters are a crescent and annulet conjoined, and a trefoil fleurie respectively. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 7·5 grs. (0·49 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 217. The obverse is very like that of No. 145, and the reverse like that of No. 216, with a figure somewhat resembling the Greek letter ω in two opposite quarters. Weight, 8·8 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 45. COIN 218 OF PLATE IX.

Irish type of coarse head to the left with bust dividing legend on the obverse ; and transverse band with bird above and below, on the reverse.

No. 218. The obverse is like that of No. 174, but without crozier, while a cross pattée replaces the cross botonée on the neck. Across the middle of the reverse is a transverse band formed by two parallel lines on which are eight straight strokes ; above and below this band is a bird with four feathers in its tail, which is represented by four diverging lines, each ending in a pellet, the legs of each bird being represented by a straight line terminating in three claws touching the transverse band. The beaks and heads of the birds are not so well designed as they are in those on the reverse of No. 143, which have only three feathers in the tails. These birds are very like those forming the tribach on Nos. 209-212. If any further proof of these figures being really birds is required, one can compare them with the birds (martlets) on the reverse of the sovereign type of Edward the Confessor, Hawkins 228. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 14 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

See Simon's Plate I, 12, which according to Dr. Aquilla Smith is a copy of the woodcut first published by Ware in 1654, *De Hibernis et Antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones*, who says the coin was found at Glendelach in the County Wicklow in 1639. An exactly similar coin is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet and weighs 12·5 grs. ; unfortunately it is cracked. Dr. Edward Ledwich also gives an illustration of the same coin, No. 3 on his plate of Ancient Irish coins, in his *Antiquities of Ireland* already mentioned. This writer gives the following characteristic description of it :

"No. 3. The obverse, a head helmeted, with a cross in the neck : the reverse, a bar dividing the field ; above and below it, a hand coupled above the elbow [Dr. Aquilla Smith evidently followed this author in describing these birds as hands]. The coupled hand is on many of Camden's coins and on most of those minted in Ireland ; Dr. Charleton, speaking of one of Æthelred with a hand, piously remarks, that it is a devout acknowledgment of his being sustained by the hand of the Almighty. Others interpret it as a mark of prowess or friendship ; and as guesses generally have a ridiculous termination, this hand had been supposed to be the Irish harp, or at least to refer to our ancient fame for playing on that instrument. But a constitution of Ethelstan A.D. 928, solves every difficulty on this point 'We ordain if any coiner adulterate money, let his hand be cut off and fixed conspicuously over the mint' Here the crime and punishment are fully declared : the latter appears from our coin (very curious in this respect) to have been the amputating the arm above the elbow, which rendered the member quite useless."

CLASS 46. COIN 219 OF PLATE IX.

Irish Type of coarse head to the left with bust dividing the legend on the obverse, and triquetra formed by three birds on the reverse.

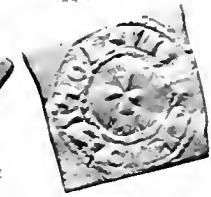
No. 219. The bust on the obverse is similar to that of No. 151, but there are three pellets instead of two in front, and there are no pellets behind the neck. The reverse is very like that of No. 209. Weight, 7·9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Plate III, 51. A similar coin in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet weighs 8·2 grs.

CLASS 47. COINS 220 AND 221 OF PLATE X.

Irish type of large coarse head to the left, on the obverse, with hand on the neck ; and reverse, quadrilateral figure with incurved sides divided into four compartments.

No. 220. The obverse is very similar to that of No. 60 with a like hand, but with only a pellet in front of the face ; the reverse has a plain square with concave sides which touches the margin of the coin



H. BERNO DANISH COINS.



at its corners ; the square has its interior divided by a plain cross, and in each quarter is a pyramid of three pellets : from the middle of each side of the square springs a crescent directed from right to left which terminates in a trefoil of three pellets ; the four crescents might also be described as prolongations of the limbs of the central cross. The legends on both sides are plain strokes. Weight, 11·3 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 221 is very like No. 220 with a plain cross instead of the pellet in front of the hair on the obverse. The trefoil crescents on the reverse are replaced on two opposite sides by a simple oval ring, and on the two other sides by a trefoil composed of three oval rings. Weight, 9·7 grs. In the British Museum.

See Lindsay's Plate II, 31, which illustrates a damaged coin. A similar coin weighing 8·7 grs. is in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS 48. COIN 222 OF PLATE X.

Irish type of large coarse head to the right, on the obverse, a hand (?) on the neck, with a long plain cross the extremities of which are trifid : twin-joined ring ornaments and a cross botonée are in opposite quarters.

No. 222. The obverse has a very coarsely designed and large head to the right, on the neck is a peculiar figure, somewhat like a toast-rack of four parallel prongs directed upwards springing from a horizontal bar supported by a short handle ; this object is most probably intended to represent a hand, as on the two coins just described, viz., Nos. 220 and 221. The reverse has a long plain cross, each limb of which ends in three spikes ; in two opposite angles is a cross botonée and in each of the other two angles are two ring ornaments which are joined by two lines uniting to form the angle of a V at the centre of the cross. The legends are simple strokes. There are two specimens of this coin in Mr. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet. Both are from the same dies and weigh 11·3 and 9·1 grs. respectively.

CLASS 49. COINS 223 TO 226 OF PLATE X.

Irish type of large coarse head to the left on the obverse : with central ring ornament or cross pattée surrounded by four or three groups of pellets on the reverse.

No. 223. The obverse is somewhat like that of No. 198 but without the plain cross and pellets in front of the face. The reverse has an annulet enclosing a pellet in the centre : around it are four pyramids of three pellets each, the whole forming a sort of disjointed cross. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 13·4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Duane's Plate to Simon, 18, is very like this coin, which has apparently no cross pattée on the neck.

No. 224. The obverse resembles that of No. 223 with the addition of a ring ornament below the head and interposed in the legend of simple strokes. The reverse has a central cross pattée with four groups of pyramids of three pellets arranged symmetrically round it. Weight, 7 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet. A similar coin in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet, weighing 10 grs. See Lindsay's Supplement, Plate III, 52.

No. 225. The obverse has a very peculiar head to the left, composed of a large eye, attached to which in front is a nose and behind is a fan-like expansion to represent the hair or the beard ; behind the head is a double sceptre (?) and in front are two short rods joined transversely above by a third : above the eye is a plain cross. On the reverse is a central ring ornament with three pyramids of three pellets each, placed symmetrically around it, a kind of disjointed tribach. The legends are simple strokes. Weight, 10·4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 226. The large head on the obverse resembles that of No. 198, with a ring ornament in front of the forehead, and on the neck a pyramid of three pellets. The reverse has a central large annulet enclosing a ring ornament, *i.e.*, two annulets, one within the other, that within enclosing a pellet : around are four crosses botonées arranged symmetrically to form a disjointed cross. Weight, 7 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS 50. COINS 227 TO 231 OF PLATE X.

Irish type of large coarse head to the left, on the obverse, with various large symbols on the neck. Cross crosslet on a quadrilateral figure with incurved sides on the reverse.

No. 227. The head on the obverse is like that of No. 198, but there are no pellets above and below the cross botonée before the face : on the neck is a large quatrefoil composed of four ovals enclosed in a circle. The reverse has within an inner circle a cross crosslet, superimposed on a cross composed of four crescents with convexity towards the centre, and joined by four short rods with a pellet at each junction. There is a pyramid of three pellets in each angle of the cross crosslet. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 10·2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 228 is very like No. 227. On the obverse, there is a large circle enclosing a pellet with four pyramids of three pellets arranged symmetrically outside it on the neck ; instead of the cross botonée, there are two pellets, one above the other, opposite the face. On the reverse there are four pellets instead of three in each angle of the cross crosslet. Weight, 9·4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 229 is a second variety of No. 227. On the obverse in front of the face is a quatrefoil of four pellets : filling up the whole space of the triangular neck is a cross, each extremity of which terminates in a crescent with concavity outwards : within each crescent is a pellet. On the reverse in two opposite angles of the cross crosslet is a cross Calvary with the long arm directed outwards : in each of the other two angles is a quatrefoil of four pellets. Weight, 10·6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 230 is a third variety of No. 227. On the obverse in front of the face are three pellets one below the other : on the neck is a figure composed of two semi-circles bisecting each other with the convexities upwards : above this are four pellets. On the reverse, in two opposite angles of the cross crosslet are quatrefoils of four pellets, and in each of the other two angles, a string of three pellets, the whole six being in

the same straight line. Weight, 9·7 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 231 is a fourth variety of No. 227. On the neck is a flower of eight leaves and above this a crescent with the convexity upwards: in front of the face is a string of four pellets. On the reverse, the cross crosslet is superimposed on a plain square with concave sides, the corners of which end in pellets. Weight, 10·5 grs. (0·68 grammie). In the Copenhagen Museum.

CLASS 51. COINS 232 AND 233 OF PLATE X.

Irish type of large bearded head facing, on obverse, and large voided cross on Maltese cross on reverse.

No. 232. The obverse is similar to that of No. 143, with a cross botonée instead of an annulet above the nose; the lower eyelids are missing, and the crescents opposite the cheeks are concave towards the face and are joined to the upper eyelids; on the right side of the beard are three pellets and on the left side four pellets. The reverse has a rather complicated figure which is best described as a voided cross with extremities ending in crescents, superimposed on a Maltese cross, the twelve corners of which are composed of pellets. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 9·2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 233 is very similar to No. 232, the chief differences being, on the obverse a trefoil of three pellets on each side of the beard, and on the reverse, a junction by a cross-bar of the extremities of the voided cross before they diverge into pellet crescents. Weight, 8·7 grs. (0·57 grammie). In the Copenhagen Museum.

CLASS 52. COIN 234 OF PLATE X.

Irish type of small head facing on the obverse, and two three-branched crescents with convexities towards one another on the reverse.

No. 234. The obverse has a small oval full face with pointed chin, several pellets in the field around. The reverse has within an inner circle, two crescents with convexities towards each other; each crescent has three pellet-ended branches springing from the concavity: between these branches are two crosses, botonées. The legends are simple strokes. Weight, 11·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

A very similar coin is illustrated in Lindsay's Supplement, Plate III, 55, where there is a plain cross above the head on the obverse.

CLASS 53. COINS 235 TO 242 OF PLATE X.

Danish types which have been erroneously attributed to the Hiberno-Danish series.

I conclude this paper by describing a series of coins which leading numismatists in Scandinavia and elsewhere consider to be Danish and not Hiberno-Danish, although down to the present time they have been classified as such.

No. 235. The obverse has a large trefoil composed of three shields with the bases united by three annulets: at the apex of each shield and outside the inner circle is a pyramid of three pellets. One shield has a cross pattée on one side and a pellet on the other. The reverse has a transverse band, formed by two parallel lines extending right across the field with this legend on it, ΟΕΙΙΕVN-Ι; this transverse band divides a lozenge-shaped figure; at each of the two apices of the lozenge, which extends to the legend, is a cross pattée.

Obverse.—III - - II+III VIII

Reverse.—ΕΙΟΙ ΦΕVΙΟ ΕΓΜΕ ΕDΝΟ Weight, 11·5 grs.

This coin is placed amongst the Hiberno-Danish series in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet, although it is very similar to a Danish coin which is illustrated, Plate III, 35, in P. Hauberg's "Numismatic History of Denmark to A.D. 1146." [*Myntforhold og Udmynntninger i Danmark indtil 1146*] and is there attributed to King Cnut, the

only differences being the additions of the cross pattée, the pellet on the obverse and the blundering of the several legends.

No. 236 is a copy of another Danish coin of King Cnut which is figured in P. Hauberg's work on Plate IV, 54. The obverse has a very coarsely designed head and bust to the right, instead of to the left, which divides the legend below; as in the Danish coin there is a plain cross in front of the face with the addition of two pellets below it. The reverse is exactly like that of the Danish specimen and is well executed; within an inner circle is a small simple cross, each quarter of which contains a pellet-ended crescent with convexity towards the centre.

Obverse.—ΝΑΙΘ·Ι·Θ·Ι·

Reverse.—‡:ΙΘΙΘΕΙΙΙΟΝ·Η·Ι·Θ·Ι· Weight, 9·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

This coin is also classified among the Hiberno-Danish series at Dublin. See also Simon's First Additional Plate, 12, where a similar coin is figured, but without the plain cross in front of the head on the obverse.

No. 237 was bought at the Rashleigh Sale with eight real Hiberno-Danish coins (Lot 1106). It is figured in P. Hauberg's work, Plate VI, 42, as a Danish coin of Harthacnut. The obverse is similar to that of No. 184, the reverse being like that of No. 236 with the addition of a pellet in each angle of the cross opposite the convexity of the crescent.

Obverse.—Η·Θ·Ι·Θ·Ε·Θ·Η·Θ·

Reverse.—‡·Θ·Η·Θ·Ε·Θ·Η·Θ· Weight, 10 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 238 resembles No. 18, but has a pellet-ended crescent in each angle of the voided cross on the reverse. It is so like Nos. 236 and 237 that it is placed here.

Obverse.—‡·Μ·Θ·Ι·Θ·Ε·Λ·Μ·Υ·VI·‡·DO

Reverse.—‡·EO·Ο·Ν·Θ·DI·Γ·R: Weight, 29·5 grs. (1·9 grammes). In the Helsingfors Museum, found at Nastola in 1865.

No. 239. Although this coin is placed amongst the Hiberno-Danish coins in the British Museum, it must be considered as purely Danish. It corresponds in every detail with P. Hauberg's Plate IX, 39 and 39A, where it is attributed to the Roskilde mint of King Swend 1047-1075. The obverse is crossed by four beaded lines forming three transverse bands; on the central band is a ring ornament in the middle, connected on each side by two plain lines to a broken annulet enclosing a pellet; on the other two bands is a series of plain strokes, each ending on one side in a T, lying horizontally: the semi-lunar spaces above and below the three bands are further subdivided into three spaces by two vertical short beaded lines, which are filled by a cross pattée in the central compartment, and by a broken annulet enclosing a pellet in the two lateral. The reverse has a large quadrilateral figure composed of four pellet-ended crescents, with concavities outwards, which are joined near their extremities by a couple of short cross-bars: within this figure is a four-rayed star enclosing a ring ornament with three small pellets in each ray; at the extremity of each ray is a trefoil of three larger pellets. The legend on the reverse is **DII IIII +VIII.** Weight, 15·8 grs.

There is a second very similar coin in the British Museum which weighs 14·1 grs. and which has only simple strokes for the legends on both sides.

No. 240. This coin was described in the Rashleigh *Sale Catalogue* as follows:

"Lot 313* Hiberno-Danish Penny: obverse: triangular ornament in centre of three annulets containing pellets; legend illegible. Reverse: imitation of the reverse of Harthaenut's coin, Ruding Plate D, 40, four dotted segments of a circle forming a wide cross with two pellets in each limb and a larger one in centre of a voided cross. This curious piece is engraved in Dr. Petrie's work 'on Round Towers in Ireland.' It came from Dr. Aquilla Smith of Dublin in 1854. Weight, 15·5 grs.; very fine and very rare."

The legends are:

Obverse. — **+** **III** **I** **III** **III** **III** **III** **+** **III** **+**

Reverse. — **+** **EI** **IV** **E** **III** **F** **III** **F** In the author's cabinet.

This coin cost £2 10s. at the Sale, yet Mr. L. E. Bruun tells me that it is quite a common coin in Denmark, and that any number can be bought there at five shillings each! In Mr. P. Hauberg's work it is figured on Plate IX, 38, and is attributed to King Swend's Roskilde mint. The obverse is very similar to that of No. 235 with the addition of the three ring ornaments between the three shields but without the cross pattée. Lindsay gives an illustration of the same coin, Plate I, 19, where he attributes it to Anlaf VI. A similar coin is in the British Museum in the Hiberno-Danish series with the following legends :

Obverse.—⊕ 4IIIΓ⊕IIIΩ⊕IIPI⊕

Reverse.—⊕⊕ 4III 3II 30I Weight, 17·3 grs.

No. 241 has on the obverse, a central cross pattée with a blundered legend between two beaded circles; the reverse is similar to the obverse with the addition of a pellet in each angle of the cross pattée: possibly both dies were reverses.

Obverse.—⊕ OOE⊕IB:IPIELFN

Reverse.—⊕ OOKF·VMΩHCH Weight, 46 grs. (2·98 grammes). In the Copenhagen Museum.

The coin has a square flan.

No. 242. This coin resembles No. 241, but the obverse (?) has no inner circle, and there are no pellets in the angles of the cross pattée on the reverse.

Obverse.—⊕ :⊕IIIΩONLO

Reverse.—⊕⊕ OHOEΙ7OI Weight, 40·2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Mr. L. E. Bruun is of opinion that both this coin and No. 241 are probably Norwegian.

It might interest the members of the Society to learn how I collected the materials for this paper. I paid a special visit to Dublin and was much disappointed not to find a single specimen of the Hiberno-Danish coinage in the coin cabinet of Trinity College

Library: they had disappeared from the numismatic collection there in some mysterious way, and they could not be found in spite of a diligent search by the courteous Assistant Librarian, Mr. Alfred de Burgh. I was more fortunate at the Irish National Museum where I examined the series of Hiberno-Danish coins belonging to the numismatic collection of the Royal Irish Academy, which is placed on deposit there under the care of the learned Director, G. N. Count Plunkett. Mr. R. Lloyd Praeger, the Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy, kindly obtained permission for me to have wax impressions made of the several specimens I required. Last year I visited Stockholm, Copenhagen and Helsingfors in Finland solely for the purpose of examining the Hiberno-Danish coins in those several towns. At Stockholm, Professor Montelius, who is a well known Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and his assistant, Mrs. Noström, in the Coin Department of the University Museum (*Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien*) kindly supplied me with casts of the many specimens I desired. The same kindness was extended to me by Professor Dr. C. Jörgensen of the Copenhagen Royal Museum, and Professor Otto Alcenius of the Helsingfors University Museum. This last gentleman was away in the country when I arrived at Helsingfors, and it was entirely owing to the kindness of Mr. A. V. Mannelin, the manager of the Finland Bank, that I was able to obtain permission to examine the Hiberno-Danish coins found in Finland which are in the Helsingfors University Museum. Mr. Mannelin is not a numismatist, but he and his wife took much interest in my researches, placing many hours of their time at my disposal, and induced Professor Otto Alcenius to return from the country to meet me. Our Danish colleague on the Council, Mr. L. E. Bruun of Copenhagen, placed his almost unrivalled collection of Anglo-Saxon coins at my service, and devoted much of his valuable time to helping me in every possible way. He ascertained that it was impracticable to have satisfactory casts made in Copenhagen of the coins in his cabinet which I required, so he brought them specially over to London and had them copied for me here. Our President, Mr. Carleton-Britton, also gave me his valuable advice

and also for many months entrusted me with his unique collection of Hiberno-Danish coins for the purpose of study. Lastly, Mr. H. A. Grueber, the Keeper of Coins at the British Museum, gave me every facility for obtaining casts of the specimens I wished.

To all these ladies and gentlemen I here tender my thanks for their courteous kindness, in several instances to me a stranger in a foreign country.

I have also to thank the Editors of the *British Numismatic Journal* for the encouragement they have accorded my work, in the prompt expression of their opinion that the subject was so involved and obscure in British numismatics, that it justified the illustration of a complete series of the varieties of the Hiberno-Danish issues ; and the ten plates accompanying this monograph are the outcome of that opinion.

Although this paper has cost me far more time and work, and I might add expense, than I anticipated when I first began to collect materials for it some three years ago, it has been a source of great interest and pleasure to me, and I shall feel amply rewarded if it proves to be of some use to future students of the coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

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